

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TWELVE PAGES.

VOL. XXVII

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY

MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1894.

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-76. S. Brooks

DESERTED HALLS.

Banquet and Legislative Chambers Are
Empty and Silent.

CONGRESSMEN RUSH OFF HOME
At Campaign Headquarters the Hope
of a Majority Is Indulged.

ONE VIEW OF THE LATEST LETTER

Mr. Brookshire Puts a Favorable Con-
struction on It.—The Senators Are Very
Mad with the President.

Washington, August 29.—(Special).—But
for the presence of the Knights of Pythias, who crowd Washington and who have had the
effect of giving the city such an appearance as it has during an inauguration, Washington would be deserted. With the adjournment of congress everybody goes. There are not a dozen senators and members remaining. Mr. Cleveland has gone to Gray Gables and many of the heads of departments have disappeared.

Officially Washington is deserted. The members rushed home to enter their campaigns. Many of them will have hard struggles to pull through. However, the democrats are determined to hold the next congress and they will do it. The figures at the campaign committee rooms are to the effect that we will have the next house by twenty two majority, and perhaps it will be much larger. The only Indiana congressman yet here is Mr. Brookshire. He says that the democrats will carry the majority of the congressional districts in that state.

Tonight when discussing the situation for the party, he branched off on the subject of Mr. Cleveland's letter to General Catherwood. As he is one of the few democrats who has said anything about it for publication, his brief statement is interesting. Here it is:

"As I interpret the spirit of the letter from a careful reading, it is about this, the president means to say that he claims of his party and its principles; that he stands with his party and that he is proud of his party and its principles' that he thinks the senate bill much better than the McKinley bill; that it is a step in the right direction and that it will give relief to the tax-payers people. But he has refused to sign the bill because he proposed that the tariff question shall be kept an open issue until the same is properly settled. In other words, that the war is on for thorough, genuine tariff reform and moreover that those few senators who by their treachery have prevented a speedy fruition of democratic hope shall not be forgiven nor forgotten. Seeing his letter in this light I am satisfied with the course he has pursued with reference to our tariff bill and I think the country will sustain his position."

As Mr. Brookshire's statement, the feeling between the president and the senate is very bitter. The senators talk very forcibly when speaking of his letter. Indeed the war is on with intensity between the executive and the legislative. Chairman Wright in his first blow at an individual senator today and Mr. Call of Florida, was that man. Mr. Call succeeded in turning down the nomination made by the president of Mr. George Wilson for collector of internal revenue for Florida. Today before leaving, Mr. Cleveland again appointed Wilson and he can go right into office now and hold it until the next election. Every day he will continue unless the senate again rejects the nomination and calls upon the president to make a new appointment. The president's act is a personal slap at Mr. Call and at all the senators who voted to reject Wilson's nomination. Wilson is, however, a good man. He was endorsed by Senator Pasco and it was only through a long rolling deal that senator Call had his nomination rejected.

E. W. B.

INSPECTION AND REVIEW.

The Parade on Pennsylvania Avenue
the Feature of the Encampment.

Washington, August 29.—The visiting Pythians had an inspection and review this afternoon on the white house lot, a great oval field south of the white house. Four o'clock was the hour set for the event, but it was in hour later before the head of the column marched past Major General Carahan and his staff, brilliantly uniformed and mounted on horses gallantly caparisoned. Thousands of people witnessed the review and the police arrangements were so perfect that the field was kept clear for the participating knights. Owing to the lateness of the hour, half the Pythians, only about 4,000 in number, took part in the review. In honor of the visiting Pythians, an industrial parade was held this evening on Pennsylvania avenue. Judging from the great number of spectators, it proved the most attractive feature of the encampment.

The wide avenue was never more effectively decorated at night and the capitol appeared a blaze of light on a scale never attempted heretofore. For the first time in the history of the big white building the figure of the Goddess of Liberty, surmounting the dome, was strung with electric lights and illuminated.

WILL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The National Labor Commission Will Complete Its Work This Week.

Chicago, August 29.—The national labor commission expects to complete its work by the end of this week.

Tomorrow witnesses for the American Railway Union will appear in rebuttal and the sitting of the commission may come to an end at that date. It is probable, however, that it may last one or two days longer. Chairman Wright said yesterday morning that the commission had not yet discussed the evidence with a view to forming an idea of what its recommendation would be. The report will be made directly to the president and will probably be made up before the commissioners leave Chicago.

The principal business of the commission this morning was the examination of twenty-three witnesses, of whom ten testified that at the meeting at Blue Island, Ill., which the Rock Island men decided to withdraw. Vice President had counseled violence and used profane language. The gist of the testimony was that only about one-half of the men who voted to strike were railroad men. Besides this, many of the railroad men present were opposed to striking.

The strike was declared off by

Robert F. Welsh, assistant to the first vice president of the road, was the first witness called by the labor commission this morning. He testified that the road he represented was lost.

He could figure \$100,000 by the recent strike.

The strike had never been declared off by

the Santa Fe men, he said, but the road is running without interruption to traffic.

Twenty-three witnesses were sworn in a bunch. It was announced that they would give testimony regarding the strike at Blue Island. All the statements of W. L. Fuller testified that Vice President Howard openly counseled violence and applied a vile epithet to George M. Pullman at a meeting at Blue Island, at which the Rock Island employees voted to strike. President Debs was not so radical in speech.

G. G. Grueby corroborated Fuller and said Howard also abused officers of the Rock Island road. He ascribed to President Howard the statement: "After the strike the scales will have to walk the plank."

John D. Wright, a right-handed business man of Blue Island present at the meeting of the Rock Island employees.

Owen O'Keefe and D. Brahm, two business men of Blue Island, who were named as having been present at the meeting, denied that they were there.

Farmer Ben Barwick was present. He did not hear Howard use abusive language. George Davis did not either. Neither of these men heard all of Howard's speech.

Chairman Wright said that

Pullman ought to be hanged.

Alexander Innes testified that he thought Pullman ought to be hanged. J. H. Cody thought nearly all those present were railroad men. J. R. Sanders gave as the substance of Howard's admissions to the crowd "to kill any scab with a common pin who took the place of a striker." He read the alleged remarks about Pullman. The other witnesses denied that Pullman was given to the press today by the governor.

In Colonel Mike Brown:

"The recent outrageous and unwarranted actions of Constable Gribbin at Blackwell in seizing and opening a small box consigned to my wife by express is of such an aggravating character that I feel it is my privilege and duty as a law-abiding citizen to bring the matter to your attention and request the removal of Gribbin. I am not dealing in whisky nor interested in any one who would be disposed to violate the dispensary law, and if I was I certainly would not degrade myself so far as to attempt to smuggle whisky in my wife's name, and I write you in regard to the matter, feeling sure that you would not allow any constable in the employ of the state to aggravate, insult and trample upon the rights of the people simply to gratify a personal grudge under pretense of carrying out the law. This man Gribbin is a low down scoundrel, without intelligence or judgment, and totally unfit for such a position. As a proof on this point I refer to the following circumstances: Some time ago he got mad with my father about some matter, and to vent his spite, stated that on a certain day at Blackwell he would publicly expose the Jews. My brother met him on the streets and denounced him publicly with oaths and curses, and Gribbin did not resent it, as any respectable man, as you know, would certainly do. His animosity extends to every member of the family and it was to aggravate me and in a spirit of revenge that he seized a package addressed to my wife, which had not the slightest sign or evidence of containing whisky."

Colonel Brown also sent the governor a letter he had written to him.

Mr. Buckingham, in which Mr. Buckingham stated that his mother was in a dying condition, under the advice of a physician, he had ordered alcohol and camphor for her use, and when it arrived in Blackwell Constable Gribbin had seized it and refused to allow it to pass, when told that it was a matter of life and death. The package in which the alcohol came was labeled "general medicine."

In reply to Colonel Brown's letter, which was received yesterday, Governor Tillman sent the following reply today:

"Columbia, S. C., August 29.—Mr. Mike Brown, Barnwell, S. C. Dear Sir: Your letter of the 28th has been received. If you will write sooner, whether your complaint is just or not, I would have seen to it that you had no cause for censure by removing Mr. Gribbin to another field, and then reinstated him, which has been done.

"Colonel Brown also sent the governor a letter he had written to him.

Full returns, tabulated by the county executive committee, give the total vote for

county only 4,200.

The Evans delegation had no opposition and received 2,322 votes. Lieutenant for congress, got 2,657; D. M. Norris, for senator, 2,749. The vote for representatives was:

J. E. Bresaezel, 2,408; J. B. Leverett, 2,347;

J. W. Pickens, 1,540; Jos. W. Ashley, 1,263;

J. Belton Watson, 1,212; Rev. J. R. Earle, 1,022; J. C. Copeland, 394.

The 28th three received a majority of the vote for representatives. The last for will run again for the two seats on the ticket. The total vote of the county in the primary of 1892 was 4,448, of which Tillman delegates received 3,095. Many voted only for probate judge, 3,044. Many voted only for that office, as a compliment to the present incumbent.

Colleton's Vote.

Charleston, S. C., August 29.—(Special)—

The returns of the recent primary are all in, save one small poll. The vote for state senator is Barnwell, 1,744; Von Klinz, 1,000; F. C. Colquitt, 1,500; Sullivan, 1,500; and 1,000. Only four members of the legislature are elected. P. H. Gadsden, F. J. Duvane, H. L. P. Bolger and H. M. Loftin. Another primary will have to be held for the other three.

Edgefield's Vote.

Edgefield, S. C., August 29.—(Special)—

The following is the unofficial count of

thirty-one precincts out of forty-two in this

county. Delegates to the state nominating

convention which convenes at Columbus

September 18th, 1894: D. M. Norris, 2,127;

T. H. Rainford, 1,399; J. W. Thurmond, 1,368; B. L. Cragin, 1,355; L. J. Williams, 1,322; J. H. Edwards, 1,268.

The above are Tillman legislators. S. McG.

Slimkinc, a Butler legislator, received a

complementary vote of 248 ballots from the

tilmenites. The conservatives refrained

from voting in the county. R. B. Watson,

for the state senate, received the same

number of delegates as the

present incumbent.

In Greenville.

Greenville, S. C., August 29.—(Special)—

The latest returns from this county give

Sumter, Brooks and Golding a majority

and they will go to the legislature.

They have served heretofore.

A second primary will be held with McCullough and McKinney, conservatives, and Hammett and Whitmore, reformers, in the race. The vote in this county is 1,500 short of a full poll.

If the conservatives had voted their

full strength they would have elected their

full legislative ticket and carried the county by Johnson. Wilson carried the county by 2,000 a loss of 800 from Shull's majority.

For two years ago. Not more than 1,500

votes are polled for delegates to the state

convention.

In Union County.

Union, S. C., August 29.—(Special)—

Returns of the primary are all in except one

box of sixty votes, which gives Wilson for

congress 679—within 75 of a majority.

Wilson, for the senate, is elected over Walker

by 200 votes. J. Coast and J. B. Fowler are

elected for the house. About four-fifths of

the primary vote was polled. Quite a number accompanied the delegates and legislative

delegates.

There has been considerable money used

in this primary, mostly for liquor and bar

beverage dinners. There is a strong Johnson

sentiment for congress in both factions.

Georgetown County.

Georgetown, S. C., August 29.—(Special)—

No anti-Tillman electors were voted for.

The estimated vote for Evans in this

county was 500. Elliott received about 600 votes.

One Butler man and one Tillman man were

elected to the legislature. The election was

quiet and a small vote was polled.

But

THE GREAT BIG DEAL

By Which the Populists of Georgia Expected to Get the Negroes
SQUELCHED BY THE CONVENTION
Republican Leaders Who Failed to Deliver the Goods.

A DAY OF MIGHTY WRANGLING

Lengthy Resolutions Which the Convention Adopted—A Strong Silver Plank. Story of the Convention.

They couldn't deliver the goods! That tells the story. The republican politicians who undertook to secure from their party an endorsement of the populist ticket and the candidates of that party, failed in their undertaking. It was a well organized, well arranged scheme, but it wouldn't work.

The republicans of Georgia refused to be delivered. Their leaders thought they carried the party in their several pockets and were confident they could swing the convention their way, but they failed ignominiously in their undertaking.

The whole fight was on the question whether or not they should endorse Hines and Watson and the rest of the populist ticket. A small proportion of the convention favored putting out a republican state ticket, but this element was inconsiderable. The real contest, therefore, was between those who had entered the populist-republican convention and the more conservative members of the party who believed that their party is one of principle and who, therefore, opposed any coalition whatsoever.

On several points did these opposing forces clash, but at no time on the direct issue. The populist leaders saw they were whipped and had to make concession after concession in order to save themselves from an ignominious defeat.

The real fight was over the resolutions which were to stand as the party's platform and to outline the party's action in the coming state campaign. It was an all day struggle, for though the committee on resolutions was not appointed until late, every action of the convention and almost every speech had a direct bearing upon this question, which was uppermost in everybody's mind.

It was late at night when the committee on resolutions reported. The report, which was finally adopted with one amendment proposed by an anti-populist leader and which the leaders of the other side were finally compelled to accept, declared against putting out a state ticket and gave no endorsement of the populists. It did declare against republicans taking the stump for the democratic nominees and did read out of the party all republicans who take part in caucuses or primaries of either party. On this line, it was a distinct victory for the conservatives over the "deal" crowd.

On national questions, the convention adopted a strong silver plank, swallowed McKinleyism, and endorsed everything that had ever been done by the republican party. The resolutions are lengthy and are given in full below.

Of course there was fun, and plenty of it. As Jackson McHenry put it, the delegates seemed to have a "powerful" big supply of oratory and enthusiasm; and it is Jackson's theory that if they were to save some of it for use on the stump instead of in the convention hall, the results would be more beneficial to the party.

The Morning Session.

The morning session was devoted principally to talk. For a time it looked as if every member of the convention had come with an idea that it was his duty to entertain his fellow republicans and from the hour of assembling until the adjournment at 2:30 o'clock, and from 4 o'clock until 5 o'clock, little was done in the practical work of the convention.

The caucus which had been held over at Mystic Hall in the morning settled the question of the temporary organization. There was a hard fight over this, Wimbish and Graves, of the Fulton delegation, leading the forces which favored fusion with the populists. In the caucus they were, however, badly defeated. Wimbish was a candidate for temporary chairman, but was beaten by Henry L. Johnson, a Butts county delegate, who is now practicing law in Atlanta.

So, therefore, when Secretary Deveaux, of the state central committee, called the convention to order he simply read the call and announced the result of the caucus. A. J. Wade and S. P. Williams were chosen as secretaries. This was promptly ratified and Uncle Billy Bowens and Smith Easley, Jr., were appointed a committee to escort the temporary chairman to the chair.

Johnson, who is a young and intelligent negro, made a ringing speech in which he counseled party fealty and urged his fellow republicans to stick to the party and its platform.

A committee of eleven was appointed on credentials. This committee consisted of: From the state at large—William Bowens, of Franklin; B. F. Carter, of Polk; R. M. Logan, of Bibb; W. H. Pace, of Newton. From the districts—M. J. Doyle, of Chat-ham; E. J. Matthews, of Carroll; D. A. Dudley, of Sumter; A. C. Banks, of Coweta; J. M. Smith, of Walton; T. H. Malone, of Butts; M. C. Parker, of Floyd; W. A. Pfeiffer, of Clayton; S. A. Darnell, of Fulton; W. W. Wimberly, of Richmond, and W. H. Matthews, of Glynn.

The First Bomb.

Then "Judge" Matthews, of Glynn, threw a fire brand into the assemblage by introducing this resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the republican party in state convention assembled, do unequivocally condemn as an enemy to our race and party any republican who will take the stump in the coming campaign for organized democracy."

It was just like a blow between the eyes to the convention and in a second there was an uproar.

"All fool resolutions like that ought to go to the committee on resolutions," interjected Jackson McHenry as soon as he could get recognition.

Just then the "Judge" jumped to his feet and said something unpleasant about "Atlanta" fellows who are in the habit of selling out," and beams of real righteous indignation shone from Jackson's eyes.

"I want to tell you," he yelled, above the din, "that I never sold out to anybody. It looks like the Judge had been guilty of some such tricks and is trying to saddle them on somebody else. The trouble with our party is that they are always calling each other thieves and robbers. You never hear no such resolutions as that in any other convention."

Then started the fun and it was five minutes before the chairman's gavel could make any appreciable effect on the din. Finally, Dudley, of Americus, drowned out everybody else and protested against the use of the word "race." He made the point that the republican party had a right to refer to the party in this connection, but not to any particular race, and as this amendment was adopted, the resolution, after the previous question had been voted on, was declared adopted.

The best speech made in this discussion was by Malone, of Butts, who said he had no objection to the spirit of the resolution but, on the principle of "what is fair for the goose ought to be for the gander," he submitted this resolution:

"Resolved, That any republican who shall

throughout that he was a strong believer in the idea of endorsing the populist ticket. His speech at times created a good deal of enthusiasm.

A. Graves, an Atlanta negro, was the next speaker, though it was evident that a great many members of the delegation did not care to hear him. Graves harped on the lynching idea and made the strongest attack he knew how upon the democratic party, and especially the democratic of Georgia. That he had a good many populist sympathizers and endorsers was evident from the applause he created, one of the climaxes of which came with his declaration that in ten or twenty years the democratic tickets would have negroes on them, "for the democrats do love ones and will do anything in the world to get."

Professor Dent, the young man from Floyd, was called upon, but suggested that there were some of the younger of the white republicans present and he would like to see them put on record. He called for A. J. Tweedy, of Augusta. Tweedy made a few remarks, quoting principally from the statistics on bank deposits in an endeavor to prove that the democrats of Georgia had been stuffing the ballot box. His line of argument wasn't altogether clear, but it got him some applause.

It became evident at this stage of the game that the committee on credentials would not report for some time, and an adjournment was, therefore, taken until 4 o'clock.

The Afternoon Session.

The best speech of the day was made after the convention reconvened. It was from Rev. A. P. Grant, who talked right out in meeting on the subject of a trade with the populists. He argued that if the populists would endorse republican candidates for the legislature where there was a chance to elect them, he would be willing to vote for Mr. Hines and Mr. Watson, but unless they would agree to this and would give substantial evidences of their intention to stick to such an agreement, he would be in favor of either putting out a straight republican ticket or making no endorsement. He believed that it was better to do one or the other of these and his speech created a great deal of enthusiasm.

A number of delegates showed a disposition to jump right into the discussion of this question without any regard to the principles of the national republican party of the United States as announced in the platform of 1892 at Minneapolis as the only true and tried party of human liberty, humanity, morality and state prosperity, progress, and happiness.

Captain Locke and the committee had been very much divided and the indecision of its meetings reversed the fact that the populist contingent had made a strong effort to secure a square endorsement, but had failed. The chairman said that the resolutions as reported had been passed on the floor of the house and he urged that the resolutions were in Colonel S. A. Darnell's handwriting. He read them and they were as follows:

The Platform and Resolutions.

"That we favor the election of judges for all our courts, solicitors general and jury commissioners for the several counties, by the people; that that abuse in the judiciary system that still exists in Georgia, that the members of the legislature, that under the present laws our grand juries are not representative of the intelligence and uprightness of our people, but manipulated by the popular and sectional influences of local demagogues, managers in the control of school boards, the appointment of notaries public and the arbitrary control of such committees as would probably never be intrusted to those managers by the votes of the taxpayers."

"That we are opposed to any increase in the budget of the state of Georgia, as contemplated by the proposed amendment to the state constitution to add two judges to the supreme court; that the present impoverished condition of the people and expensive offices, that a few 'stated' democrats, who have rendered 'service' to their party may be provided for; that the present condition of the state treasury, the amount of the state debt, the amount of the state tax revenue, does not demand such increase, and we condemn the same; that we call upon the legislature of the state to declare it to be unlawful for the clerks and registrars of the voter to exact to practice law in the same, or to have any professional connection with cases therein, as wrong both in principle and practice."

"That we are in favor of the exemption of the property of every taxpayer from the state tax, from taxation to the amount of \$300, to include household and business property, clothing, apparel, provisions and personal effects."

"That we condemn lawlessness everywhere, and in whatever form it may appear, whether in the conduct of officers of the law or in the acts of individuals; that no person should be killed or otherwise punished without due process of law, and only after an impartial trial by a honest and impartial jury of his peers, and that in the just administration of the laws is to be found the only safety for social order."

"That we are in favor of the exemption of the property of every taxpayer from the state tax, as it would blot upon the fair name and humanity of our people; the convict labor should not be put in competition with free labor for the service of the country, and should not be used for the destruction of our trade and business independence; for its crimes against the ballot; for the repeal of laws intended to secure fair elections; for the imbecility, fraud, and corruption of the majority in congress through the legislation of the majority threatened legislation of which distress and ruin have been brought to the homes and businesses of the people, entailing such conditions of misery and poverty among the dependent and helpless as to be a parallel in the history of the country since the establishment of the government; for its bankruptcy of the people it bad developed; for its corruption of the state and the wealth of the nation; for its wicked responsibility for closed factories and shops; for industrial strikes and for the hundreds and thousands of men turned out of employment who now, with families to support, are left to starve and helpless, without the means of living, and many without homes and without bread, clothing or credit; and without hope of improvement in their existing condition as long as the party of deceit and fraud control the people's government."

"That we congratulate ourselves that a party in Georgia has declared in favor of a free ballot and fair count, and that the bill which was introduced by Mr. D. J. Jarden and the committee on credentials, vote for or in any other way shall the democratic nominees in the October election."

"That we make the principles herein announced the test of fealty to the republican party in this state and we are willing to co-operate with the state with whom suspicion any and all republicans who shall canvas, vote for or in any other way shall the democratic nominees in the October election."

"That we are in favor of the establishment of a common school system, and that the people of the state are to be educated in all our schools and colleges and in the hearts of all our youth."

"That we are in favor of a state bank and a state bank of deposit and a state bank of circulation."

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o a shipment of**

LY THIS WEEK,

12.50 to \$15.00

CALLAWAY

CLARKE'S DEMOCRATS.

**They Are Preparing to Thoroughly
Organize for the Campaign.**

**Athens, Ga., August 29.—(Special)—The
democracy of Clarke county met tonight
and organized for the coming year. John
S. Cowles, a prominent business man, was
selected as president of the Clarke County
Democratic Club. T. W. Reed as secretary
and G. H. Huime as treasurer. A club will
be formed in each militia district and
headquarters will be opened here in a few
days.**

**Quite a large and enthusiastic crowd
was in attendance.**

A REPLY TO MR. GRAVES.

**Mr. A. O. Murphy Addresses an Open
Letter to Him About That Ring.**

**The following communication is sent to
the Constitution with the request that it
be published as an open letter, replying to
the recent communication of Hon. John
Temple Graves:**

"Hon. John Temple Graves—I have read
your letter last Sunday's Constitution.
It occurs to me that your letter but con-
firms the rumor that you seem disposed to
correct. For no speech that you could make
upon the hustings could do the nominees
of democracy more harm than such letters
as yours. He who strikes such an unjust
blow at the nominees of his party cannot
be a true friend of the party. And
who can write such a letter at this stage
of the campaign, and at the same breath
claim to wish the success of his party,
certainly must take the defeat of his choice
for governor very much to heart and be
very sore therefrom. The entire letter is
based upon what you do not even claim
to be facts but nothing more than the cre-
ations of the bitter opposition newspaper
in a campaign in which an able
young man goes so bold as to oppose
gentlemen whose friends thought he would
sway the state and silence all opposition."

"The methods which seem to be 'objec-
tionable' to you, are the same and from
the same source as those which you en-
dorsed and praised in your eloquent appeals
in our national standard bearer in 1892.

"No one denies the fact that Mr.
Atkinson's eight years in the legislature
and his work as chairman of the state
democratic executive committee in 1892
gave him such an acquaintance over the
state as made him a formidable opponent
for any man in Georgia. The fact that such
an acquaintance should result in the ac-
tive support of those who knew him, is a
fact that should go to his credit. All men
strive to gain the good will of those with
whom they associate, and because Mr. Atkin-
son has had the merit to hold that good
will and because those who have worked
with him are so bold as to oppose
gentlemen whose friends thought he would
sway the state and silence all opposition."

"The methods which seem to be 'objec-
tionable' to you, are the same and from
the same source as those which you en-
dorsed and praised in your eloquent appeals
in our national standard bearer in 1892.

"Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Nautz for three
months have been unable to hear from their
son, Hon. John A. Nautz, who left for
California some time ago. They have not
heard from him, after having made vigorous
efforts to locate him. He is in St. Louis
doing well and holding a good position."

ON NEW YORK.

"Mr. Harry Hodges, who for some time
has been correspondent of The Constitution
in this place, leaves in a few days for New
York, where he will spend some time in
journalistic work."

TO RECOVER PROPERTY.

**Valuable Property in Rome Claimed
by Cedartown Parties.**

Rome, Ga., August 29.—(Special)—A suit

was filed in the county clerk's office this

afternoon that involves over \$100,000 worth

of the most valuable property in Rome.

The suit was filed by the heirs of Jonas

King, deceased, through their attorneys,

Bryles & Bryles, of Atlanta. The heirs

are Mrs. Charley Jones, wife of Judge

Jones, of Cedartown, and Mr. John King,

of the same place. The suit is brought under

the plea that Jonas King held only a

life-time interest in the property, and that

it would revert to the heirs at his death.

The property involved is the magnificent

home of Captain L. Lyle on the outskirts

of the city, the Masonic temple and

considerable other property in the heart of

the city. It has created a genuine sensation

in Rome.

BURNED HIS FODDER.

**A Berrien County Farmer Gets Mad
and Acts Foolishly.**

Waycross, Ga., August 29.—(Special)—

News reached here today from Berrien

county that a farmer there set fire to his

fodder yesterday. It seems that he was

trying to stack his fodder before the rain

came that afternoon, and the fodder 'bulged

out' and fell from the pole. Three

**times in succession after he had about com-
pleted the stack, as many times he had**

had to go to roll down the stack and then

roll the fodder bulged for the third time

throwing him down beside the foot of the

pole. Wounded by the task, the man fired

the fodder. The rain never came, but the

fodder was burned.

Mother and Babe in Jail.

Lexington, Ga., August 29.—(Special)—

Mrs. Lord, wife of the man who, in a

difficulty with Cleora Mitchell, shot him

six months ago, and who died this week,

has been placed in jail as an accessory to

the shooting of Mitchell. She has a little

baby with her, and both are sick. The

family now await the October term of

court behind prison bars.

This makes three murder cases for the

county.

Dawson County Camp Meeting.

Dawsonville, Ga., August 29.—(Special)—

The camp meeting at Lumpkin campground

in Dawson county, six miles southeast of

this place, has closed. Rev. M. L. Under-

wood, presiding elder of the Dahlonega

district, was in charge. The preaching dur-

ing the camp was by Rev. Mr. Under-

wood, Rev. Mr. Smith of Jasper, Rev. F.

R. Seaborn, Rev. Mr. Bell of Dahlonega.

On Sunday there were between 2,000 and 3,000

on the grounds, notwithstanding the heavy

rains.

42½ Lookout Mountain Return.

On Saturday afternoons and Sunday morn-

ings the Western and Atlantic railroad

will sell round trip tickets Atlanta to

Lookout mountain and return for \$3.50.

Mr. Arthur E. wed

is a bold and aggressive with the

courts of his convictions, his voice and his

talents have always been used in the best

interest of his people.

He is a brainy and capable young

man popular in political circles.

DOWN IN THE TENTH.

**Major Black Is at Home and Ready
for the Campaign.**

MR. WRIGHT WILL SOON RETURN

**He Says That the Democrats Will Win
Again, and That Tom Watson Will
Not Get to Congress This Year.**

Augusta, Ga., August 29.—(Special)—Hon.

J. C. C. Black is home again. He came back

to his constituents well equipped to render

an account of his stewardship. He has made

a faithful member of congress. During the

session of congress that has just adjourned,

Major Black has been a hard worker. He

has never missed a single session, night

or day. His voice has been for economy

first, last and all the time. With the return

to Augusta of Major Black, the congressional

campaign will be opened and the fight

will be waged with earnestness and energy.

Major Black is looking well and strong.

He will make several addresses throughout

the district during the canvass.

"A. C. MURPHY.

Bowersville, Ga., August 29th."

CAMPAIGN DATES ANNOUNCED.

August 20th—Hon. Louis F. Garrard at

Clarksville; Habersham county: Hon. A.

Bacon, Cumming, Forsyth county;

Hon. Joe James at Dalton;

September 1st—Hon. Joe James at Cordele;

Hon. A. O. Bacon, Hon. R. L. Barber at

Grays; Hon. L. F. Livingston at

Greensboro;

September 3d—Hon. A. O. Bacon at States-

boro; Bullock county: Hon. Joe James at

Calhoun; Gordon county: Hon. L. F. Garrard at Calhoun; Hon. W. J. Ham at

Cartersville; Hon. W. J. Ham at Dalton;

Hon. W. J. Ham at Ellijay; Hon. R. L. Barber at Ellijay; Hon. R. L. Barber at Canton; Capt.

John E. Powell at Conyers; Colonels A.

Adams, H. C. Glenn and Hon. T. B.

Fayette at Fayetteville; Hon. H. G.

Garrison at Gainesville; Hon. A.

Brown at Gainesville; Hon. H. G.

Garrison at Irwinville;

Hon. H. G. Turner at Lumpkin; Hon. L. F.

Garrison at Monroe;

Hon. L. F. Garrard at Roswell;

MR. A. McCORD, Cashier.
C. ERVIN, Asst. Cashier.
BANKING CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
All solicited on terms com-
pact.

A. P. MORGAN,
A. RICHARDSON,
T. HUNKER, Secretary.
KING & ANDERSON, Counsel.
FE ASSOCIATION.

DR. J. D. TURNER,
CRAIG COFIELD,
or business and Professional men.
Bank reference required

Jacob Haas, Cashier.
BANK
OO. PROFITS \$100,000.
in BUSINESS.
ations of tanks and
ations received upon favorable
on time deposits.

G. A. NICOLSON,
Asst. Cashier

BANKING CO.
rs. Liability, \$320,000.
tions and banks upon in-
sures but issue interest
payable on demand, as
leat 6 months or longer.

FINANCIAL

NER WANTED.
high-class, prosperous retail
Atlanta wants partners to
put in \$5,000 or more. Business
most investigation. For par-
G. A. GUTHRIE,
Gold Building.

PATTERSON & CO
DEALERS IN
ment Securities,
TAL CITY BANK BLDG.

\$30,000 to Loan
property in amounts of \$2,500
ney here.

RILEY-GRANT CO.

2 S. Broad st.

W. Dickey,
and Bond Broker,
GUSTA, GA.
dence Invited.

V. PHILLIPS CO.

CORPORATED.)

ssion Merchants

and merchandise of all
Promptness our motto.

AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT

LINES.

the most direct lines and

Montgomery, New Orleans,

the Southwest.

schedule in effect June 12th.

No. 50. No. 52. No. 54.
Daily. Daily. Daily.

4 20 p.m. 1 30 p.m. 5 25 a.m.

4 25 p.m. 4 27 p.m. 7 47 a.m.

5 53 p.m. 5 52 p.m. 8 17 a.m.

7 33 p.m. 5 53 p.m. 9 02 a.m.

9 20 p.m. 8 30 p.m. 11 05 a.m.

5 30 a.m. 6 55 p.m. 8 20 p.m.

3 30 a.m. 2 25 p.m. 10 20 p.m.

2 25 p.m. Sunday 10 19 p.m.

4 20 p.m. only.....

11 15 p.m.

D. No. 51. No. 53. No. 55.
1 1 a.m. 1 1 a.m. 1 1 a.m.

2 35 p.m. 2 20 a.m. 5 15 a.m.

3 35 p.m. 3 30 p.m. 6 15 a.m.

4 30 p.m. 4 25 a.m. 7 15 a.m.

11 00 p.m. 6 20 a.m. 11 20 a.m.

2 00 a.m. 1 15 a.m. 11 15 a.m.

2 05 a.m. 1 20 a.m. 11 20 a.m.

3 20 a.m. 8 55 a.m. 2 25 p.m.

3 25 a.m. 9 24 a.m. 3 25 p.m.

10 30 a.m. 10 20 p.m. 4 20 p.m.

11 40 a.m. 11 40 p.m. 6 15 p.m.

carries Pullman vestibule

New York to New Orleans

luncheon buffet sleeping car,

luncheon buffet sleeping car,

tickets to Texas, Mexico and

on sale by this line.

J. W. GUTHRIE,
Gen'l Pass Agt.

LEN. Traveling Pass Agt.

12 Kimball House.

Excursions.

DOMINION LINE

New York . . .

ok and Portsmouth, Va.

iday and Sunday, at 7 p.m.

Va., Tuesday, Wednesday,

at 5 p.m., via James river.

The Old Dominion Steamship

first-class and especially ar-

comfort of the traveling

the advantages of a cool

sea trip.

tickets include meals and

innomations.

fast and powerful steam-

" and "Yorktown"

Monday, Thursday

evening, arriving New

following afternoon in same

connections for points

for general information apply

to G. G. GUTHRIE,

Alpha street, Richmond, Va.

Norfolk, Va.; J. N. Smith,

Old Point Comfort, Va., or

Klaudau, vice president and

of company, Pier 26, N. R.

street, New York.

HOMES.

no better place

good home in a

ighborhood, at

prices. Call

T. C. & J. W.

Agents, 11 Ma-

reet.

TOBACCO MEN TO MEET

Will Hold a Convention in Atlanta
September 20th.

TO TALK ABOUT THE TOBACCO BUILDING

Are Enthusiastically for It—A Local Meet-
ing Held in Atlanta and an Or-
ganization Perfected.

Nothing at Atlanta's great exposition will
be more unique or more typical of the south
than the tobacco building.

The idea of erecting such a building has
been taken up with great enthusiasm, and
a monster convention of all the cigar and
tobacco manufacturers and tobacco raisers
in the United States has been called to meet
in Atlanta September 20th.

Unless all signs fall this convention will
be a large one, and will send the movement
many degrees farther toward the front than
it is now. The idea is growing and it has
already become necessary for the exposition
management to decide to make the
tobacco building one of the principal struc-
tures of the big fair.

A local organization of the wholesale to-
bacco men and women has been formed
at a meeting at exposition headquarters,
and this organization has taken up the work
of putting the tobacco building, ably sec-
onded by the exposition management.

At the meeting at exposition headquarters
there were present P. H. Harralson, S. P.
Woodson, of Langston & Woodson; A. F.
Fleming, J. C. A. Branam, of Branam Bros.;
G. T. Dodd, of the Dodd Grocery Company;
J. D. Wing, of the Frank E. Block com-
pany; W. F. Johnson, of the H. H. Scales
Company; and Mr. Eugene Christian.

Mr. Eugene Christian was elected per-
manent chairman of the organization and
Mr. J. E. Maddox was made secretary. The
gentlemen present entered into a full dis-
cussion of the proposition to build a tobacco
building at the exposition and make a big
display of that product. The idea was heart-
ily endorsed, and the following resolution
was adopted:

"Resolved, That we heartily endorse the
movement which is being made to erect
a tobacco building at the Cotton States and
International exposition, and that we will
make every effort to have it built."

Mr. Eugene Christian returned to Mr. Thomas
Deacon, the editor of "Tobacco," a paper
published in New York, for the work he had
done in his paper for the exposition. Another
meeting will be held in a few days. The local
promoters of the movement feel sure that
a big meeting will be held here on the 20th.
A great deal of interest has already been
manifested by tobacco raisers outside of
Atlanta, and they will be here in large
numbers.

WILL OPEN THEM MONDAY.

The architects' plans for the exposition
buildings will not be opened and doled out
until the 20th, but the drawings have been
completed. It has been found that it will be imprac-
tical to open them at that time, and there
will be no decision in the matter until Mon-
day. At that time all the plans will be put
before the committee on buildings and
grounds and selections made from the lot.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

From Tobacco, New York.

In another column of this issue our south-
ern correspondent, Eugene Christian, calls
the attention of the entire trade to a pro-
ject which is in every way worthy of se-
rious consideration. It is in fact no less
than another international exposition, to be
located in a section of our country where
such an enterprise would in the very nature
of things be the most likely to produce
the best results if properly managed.

In the first place, the whole south will
no doubt visit the Atlanta fair next year,
and no better means could be adopted for
bringing the merits of a brand or the goods
of any factory to the attention of this entire
section than by a creditable exhibit, exposed
to the view of the thousands which
will attend. Again, it is the south which is
today responding more quickly to the im-
pulse given to trade by a return of confi-
dence, and it is in the south where the re-
turn to good times and a healthier condition
of the trade department, and both the damage
would have been great.

This is the second time within the last
month that the department has been called
to the same dwelling and both times there
was strong evidence of incendiarism. Both
times the men and his family and turned
over to the railroad after the injury
of shipping the cotton without surrendering
the bills of lading had been done.

Many leading lawyers are engaged in the
case and the proceedings are watched with
interest.

and in its appropriation of \$300,000 for the
purpose of preparing and installing its ex-
hibit at the Cotton States and International
exposition, has enabled us to invite the co-
operation of foreign countries with the
assurance that our own is in hearty sym-
pathy with the practical effort to strengthen
the bonds of commerce between this land
the South and Central American countries.

"We are indebted to the various boards
of trade and other commercial and agricul-
tural organizations throughout the country,
as well as to the press, for the encouragement
extended the effort to secure the
co-operation of the government in this
great undertaking. We ask no bounty,
no investment on the part of the govern-
ment, but an international exhibition
where our resources can make a display
of which other great countries are to be
represented, and the success of which
will be of inestimable benefit to our own
country.

"The government has authorized the same
building and the same exhibit by which it
was represented at the world's fair, and
this liberal response will return our
thanks to those who were instrumental in
securing it, and especially to the Congress of
the United States in granting it. We are
indebted to the president for his signature
to the measure, to the members of the cabinet
for the assurance of hearty co-
operation of their respective departments in
the preparation of the government exhibit,
and especially are we indebted to those
members of congress whose opposition was
so earnestly impressed upon congress.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

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 The Daily and Sunday, per year 3.00
 The Weekly, per year 1.00
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 stances unless accompanied by return post-
 age.

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 NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth Avenue;
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams
 street; Great Northern hotel; Mc-
 Donald & Co., 55 Washington St.
 KANSAS CITY—W. A. Rose, 615 Main St.
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 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to
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 lanta. Send in your name at once.

Do not pay the carriers. We have reg-
 ular collectors.

PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 30, 1894.

Mr. Turner's Decatur Speech.
 In his Decatur speech Congressman
 Henry G. Turner took strong grounds
 against the demonetization of silver. He
 said that he voted for the 20 to 1 ratio
 in order to show that he was friendly
 to bimetallism, but the whole drift
 and tenor of his speech were intended
 to convince those who heard him that
 bimetallism is a sham and a delusion—
 that the people have been misled, and
 that the silver pledges in the national
 and state platforms are mere claptrap.

We doubt whether the people of Georgia
 have ever before had such an interest-
 ing spectacle going on before their
 eyes as is now presented—a campaign
 orator going about the state arguing
 against the free coinage of silver, and
 the democratic candidate for governor
 standing on both the national and state
 platforms of the party and declaring
 in favor of the free and unlimited coinage
 of silver at once. If a prominent
 Georgia democrat has ever before entered
 upon a course calculated to hand-
 cap and embarrass his party's candi-
 date, while still claiming allegiance to
 the doctrines of the party, we do not
 remember the fact.

"The free coinage of silver at any ratio
 is an experiment attended with great
 danger and risk, and at the old ratio
 of 16 to 1 it is fraught with bad
 results," says Mr. Turner. But the
 democratic platform recently adopted
 by the Georgia democracy constraining
 the financial plank of the national dem-
 ocratic platform, declares in favor of
 the free and unlimited coinage of both
 gold and silver immediately.

Judge Turner, therefore, takes issue
 with the state platform, and takes direct
 issue with the nominee of the party
 for governor, Mr. Atkinson, who thus
 defined his position on the silver question
 in his opening campaign speech in
 Greenville:

Some people seem to think that the word
 "parity" would call for an increased size of
 the silver dollar. Let me tell you that you
 cannot value silver while it is under
 the ban of adverse legislation. If you pass a
 law that says that silver should be sold
 they would lose their value. When silver
 was driven out of the market by demonetiza-
 tion it is no wonder that there arose a
 difference in bullion value.

Remonetize silver and the new markets
 thus opened up to it would show that it
 could maintain its parity with gold as it
 has always done. The fact that the ratio
 is 16 to 1 is immaterial. What we want is the
 recognition right now on our own motion of the
 free and unlimited coinage of silver. If in
 time the detail of ratio needs attention, it
 can be legislated upon as it was in the
 time of Jefferson, when it was 15 to 1.

Open up the mints! Let us have the double standard. Do not talk about the ratio,
 a good deal of which is yet pertinent. This
 government can establish a monetary system
 of its own without foreign help. The
 variation of the values of the two metals
 does not affect the coined money.

From 1801 to 1820 two and a half times as
 much silver was coined as gold. From 1820
 to 1840 there was twice as much silver
 coined as gold. From 1840 to 1860, two and
 a half times as much gold as silver. In
 spite of these variations the coins kept
 of equal value. If \$30,000,000 people in France
 can float \$800,000,000 in silver, why cannot
 the 70,000,000 people in the United States
 float \$600,000,000?

Mr. Turner declares that he has studied
 this question ever since he has been in
 congress, and that the more he studies it
 the less he knows about it.

All the facts are within reach of every
 sincere student of this great subject,
 and they are so plain, so clear and so
 overpowering in their nature that we
 hold it to be impossible for any impartial
 mind to investigate them fairly and
 fail to be convinced that the single gold
 standard means ruin to the people. Mr.
 Turner himself admits that the period
 up to the time when silver was demonetized
 in 1873 comprised the most prosperous
 era in our history, though he says that "little silver was going
 through our mints." There was a time
 during the same period when little gold
 was going through the mints, but the
 bimetallic system prevailed and the
 people had the advantage of bimetallic
 prices. Although gold disappeared at
 one time and silver at another, the bi-
 metallic standard continued to prevail,
 and there was no fall of prices in con-
 sequence. During the bimetallic period
 that closed in 1873 there was \$105,000,
 000 of silver coined, and \$8,000,000 of
 this was in silver dollars. This seems
 to be a very small amount, and some
 of those who are indoctrinated with the
 fallacies of gold monometallism have
 tried to employ it as an argument
 against silver.

The Cotton States and International
 Exposition Company and the tobacco
 trade of Atlanta have fixed the 20th
 day of September for a conference with
 representatives of the leading tobacco
 establishments of every part of the
 country. It is probable that not less
 than 100 of the most prominent tobacco
 men in America will be here. They will
 be entertained handsomely while here,

coined was on account of the scarcity
 of bullion. To aid in supplying the
 needs of the people, congress made the
 Spanish milled dollar and the dollars of
 Mexico, Peru and Bolivia legal tender,
 and these coins entered largely into our
 currency. This fact is never stated by
 the gold monometallists, but it is worth
 stating and worth remembering. We
 had two hundred and five millions of
 dollars in silver in circulation prior to
 1860, and were doing all we could to get
 more.

It is a most remarkable coincidence
 that when we demonetized silver in
 1873 a disastrous panic followed, and
 that panic was duplicated when the
 finishing touch was about to be given to
 demonetization in 1893.

Mr. Turner adopts and seems to re-
 lease the arguments that have heretofore
 been popular only with republicans
 of the John Sherman stripe. For
 instance, he says that in spite of the
 Bland-Allison act, silver went down.
 We have never heard of a bimetallist
 who endorsed the Bland-Allison act, or
 who supposed that it would maintain
 the price of silver. That act was a
 compromise forced on the democratic
 house by a republican senate, and it
 violated every theory of bimetallism, just
 as the Sherman act did. Nothing will
 restore the value of silver but the con-
 tinuous demand at the mints for every
 ounce of bullion that is offered. This
 demand is the lever that lifts silver to
 the value fixed and determined by the
 ratio.

Mr. Turner's theory of the panic is
 not new, but we are surprised that so
 careful a man should commit himself
 to so crude a statement. He says that
 the panic was brought on by men who
 were afraid there would not be enough
 gold to redeem the notes issued against
 the silver bullion. But why did silver
 dollars and silver certificates, not re-
 deemable in gold, command a premium
 of 3 to 5 per cent in New York? Is it
 customary for same men to hoard money
 and bid fair to noable work the shape of reforms but she
 departed from the path.

I, as a citizen of Georgia, cannot so
 much as a party that has done so much
 for us, a party that has resented insults
 and misrepresentation for us, that protected
 us in the dark days of reconstruction—
 protected your wives, your mothers, your
 sons and daughters!

The writer goes on to state that the
 populists in DeKalb "are falling out
 among themselves—sowing the wind to
 reap the whirlwind." He says there is
 dissatisfaction in their camps—the om-
 inous mutterings of the storm that is
 brewing in the distance, and it is evident
 that this internal strife is leading many
 of them back into the democratic ranks.

But this state of affairs among the
 populists is by no means confined to a
 single county. The same irresoluteness,
 the same dissatisfaction prevails in other
 sections. There is trouble in the ranks,
 and a good deal of it.

Meantime, the newspapers of the state
 continue to publish the return of the
 dissatisfied ones to democracy, which
 stands solidly united, representing the
 best interests of the people and the
 best of overwhelming victory.

This is Romantic.

A young lady employed in a railroad
 office in Kentucky went to the studio of
 a prominent photographer and had her
 picture taken.

A young man who resided in a dis-
 tant state also sat for his picture to the
 same artist on the same day.

The photographer finished the pictures
 at the same time, but through a
 mistake in the envelopes, mailed the
 young man's pictures to the young lady
 and the young lady's to the young man.

The result was a correspondence be-
 tween the young people which covered
 a period of several weeks. They fell in
 love with each other's photographs, the
 young man to select a diamond ring for
 the young lady's to the young man.

The story got into print, and now
 that photographer does a booming busi-
 ness. His studio is regarded as a mat-
 rimonial agency and all the romantic
 girls and boys in the neighborhood are
 having their pictures taken in the hope
 that the artist will make the same
 fortunate mistake when he forwards them
 to their addresses.

The Work of a Brutal.

Chicago has an officer in the blue-coat
 brigade who is in reality "one of the
 duest" when it comes to downright
 brutality.

Call attention to an editorial, re-
 produced elsewhere, from the current
 issue of Tobacco, one of the leading
 trade magazines in America, and one
 which has the full confidence and
 liberal patronage of the great tobacco
 industry of the country.

A few days since a prominent citizen
 committed suicide at the Great Northern
 hotel, in that city. A coroner's jury
 was summoned and a policeman dis-
 patched to the residence of the dead
 man's wife to "break the news gently to
 her" and request her presence at the
 inquest. And this is the way a Chicago
 paper reports him as executing the
 commission.

Tobacco at the Exposition.

We call attention to an editorial, re-
 produced elsewhere, from the current
 issue of Tobacco, one of the leading
 trade magazines in America, and one
 which has the full confidence and
 liberal patronage of the great tobacco
 industry of the country.

For several weeks the leading tobacco
 journals have been commenting favorably
 upon the proposition that the to-
 bacco industry be given a separate
 building at the Cotton States and Inter-
 national exposition. The suggestion has
 been favorably received from every
 source, and particularly from leading
 tobacco establishments from all parts
 of the country, and the indications now
 are that the tobacco building and ex-
 hibit will not only be one of the most
 attractive features of the exposition,
 but that it will be the most notable ex-
 hibit of the tobacco industry ever made
 in the history of expositions.

An indignant official suggested that
 the brute be officially taken by the neck
 and thrown from the force."

But it is a pity that a greater punish-
 ment cannot be inflicted. He well de-
 serves it.

In another column Colonel George W.
 Harrison has a card, stating that his name
 did not figure in the fifth ward meeting,
 in connection with the council, by his
 knowledge or consent. He has many earnest
 and zealous friends throughout the city,
 who have been urging him to make the
 race for council, but to each and every one
 of them who approached him in the matter
 he advised against the consideration of his
 name at the meeting referred to, and
 against the attendance of his friends. Col-
 onel Harrison is one of Atlanta's most promi-
 nent and progressive business men and one
 of our best citizens.

"I never take water," said Judge Turner
 at Decatur. We call the attention of the
 Woman's Christian Temperance Union to
 this remarkable declaration.

Mr. Watson says the democrats have
 stolen the populists' thunder on the silver
 question. But the democrats of Georgia
 have always been for the free coinage of
 silver, and two years ago Mr. Watson de-
 clared it wasn't of any importance.

Judge Turner's campaign against free
 coinage is not calculated to help the
 democratic campaign which Mr. Atkinson is
 making. It is an unexpected development,
 but we think the democrats will manage to
 overcome the obstacle.

It is worthy of remark that neither
 Mr. Turner nor any of those who refer to
 the comparatively small amount of
 silver coined during our bimetallic period
 take the trouble to announce the
 fact that about one hundred millions of
 foreign silver was in circulation in this
 country. The reason that no more was

and it is to be hoped that the result of
 this conference will put on foot a move-
 ment which will result in the most attrac-
 tive and instructive tobacco exhibit
 the world has ever seen. An independent
 building will be erected by the ex-
 position company for this purpose, and
 all that is asked of the tobacco men is
 the promise of their co-operation to
 make such an exhibit as the tobacco

trade of America can present.

The proposed meeting is one of great
 importance, and it is to be hoped that it
 will be largely attended by representative
 tobacco men from New York to

Cuba.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

In a letter to the Lithonia New Era
 a farmer of DeKalb county makes some
 sensible points and suggestions with
 reference to the outlook for populism in
 that section. An extract from his letter
 is as follows:

The recent popularity in DeKalb county
 is due to the fact that the Bland-Allison
 act, who endorsed the Bland-Allison act, or
 who supposed that it would maintain
 the price of silver. That act was a compro-
 mise forced on the democratic house by a
 republican senate, and it violated every theory of
 bimetallism, just as the Sherman act did.

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 not new, but we are surprised that so
 careful a man should commit himself
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 tween the young people which covered
 a period of several weeks. They fell in
 love with each other's photographs, the
 young man to select a diamond ring for
 the young lady's to the young man.

THE COULD BE.

Now we've got the tariff bill,
 Let the country roll!
 If it's good, or if it's ill,
 World will keep a-goin' still;
 Carve your steaks, drink your fill,
 With glory in your soul!

CHICAGO HAS A BASEBALL POET.

A northern correspondent desires to know
 what is meant by "the button" of a rattlesnake?

Will we get the city folks;
 Soon the bilious sing, while breaking:
 "Broke!"
 Broke!
 Dead
 Broke!

GOOD NEWS FROM THE MEADOWS.

Good news continues to come in from the
 Georgia corn crop, and soon the moonshiners
 will be singing that familiar strain:
 "Off in the Stilly Night."

WE HOPE SO.

Now that the session is over—
 No bills to debate or to pass,
 We trust, if we don't get in clover,
 We won't have to keep off the grass!

Chicago has a baseball poet, and he gives
 the lyre three strikes daily

disgrace to the bench! It would. I should consider—Then I shall not

be Savage party (Canneg)—If I kick that dog in he'll stop barking at me. —Perhaps he will. He bark when he's got his

Priscilla—I won't marry I can't both love and re-use to say that, too. I don't love the men I could didn't respect the men I

WS OF THE DEVIL.

Ovens to Cure Then

"Sensit." *on Telegraph.*

of alarming stories about the "unning one" who shapes and forms to express. In children to destroy, in instance, o' dog's sensit."

The Odessa News and chronicled a case in point of trayed than comedy employer had a boy and, as the doctor's cor- his death to sarcina, others were sent to the house where he was given a "conver- mother of the child, who

I suffered with my poor remarked. "It had not time," asked the sanitary dog's sensit. "It's you old and crabbed like and we did, and wasted away; one that got into the and made it pine away."

measures against the

that we could think all the doctors around, actors do against himself far from here advised me that could have helped, was useless, because when we're late."

the oven there and got we were going to bake we made a second lit- over door. When this was the child to the shovel, of dough, you know, only he shouldn't get uneasy then he'd him out. One "What are you doing?" other, it's dog's sensit that in the other woman said, did this three times, as advised, but it didn't help didn't save my darling's soul, lie died a few

—THE DISTANCE.

Most Beautiful Girls

an Expert in Water.

ah Press.

of White Bluff admirable long distance night and in doing of groves and one or that delight the average

a few days ago was com-

swimming abilities when on waded her that she in the bathhouse in front of the residence a mile and a half. It took of a second for the at the dare and prepare or the contest.

wading was decided upon

the swimming test and all to be it. She is an excellent swimmer who is beside the boat was also procured at a safe distance so should give out in their they could be lifted into ashore.

about 3 o'clock Tues- news of the event had residents of White Bluff number of friends at

The swimmer made and was on. With swimming stroke she pro- ease and grace through had soon distanced the had volunteered to go no harm came to her.

over. As the distance lady and the goal less faster, and when some young lady about starting out she had was an easy this distance and to do with which she occ- was perfectly water. Many of them swimmers, would not at swimming as she did the race the champion around Savannah.

BOY'S LASSO.

not as Good a Marks.

with a little.

Post.

New Mexico, Texas ant- illied in the art of using Edwards, of Santa

clitan. "I used to be in myself, and once thought top, but I found that what was before I mixed the Mexicans. As good cowboys are, they can't

greaser when it comes

ess. They can do things other mortals can ever.

As the Australian in throwing the the son of the liberty exceed all other

compliment.

chase a steer at full guides his broncho with rope with unerring aim it isn't once in a thousand will fail to catch

meant. A favorite pastime of a long- the ground close together a narrow circle and bet- they can ride past at pick up any one of the with a rope. They are with the rifle, too, but in cowboys are fully their

Follows "Little Aleck's" Plan.

The seventh district is shrouded in mystery, although it appears that "Billy" in the low grounds." Mr. Wm. H. Denson, will receive the democratic nomination again.

The democrats are all angry with Denson for not having helped the state ticket out in the recent election. When called upon to do service he shook his head and said he was "toting his own skillet."

The Advertiser says that he has fallen to tell the story of King William, and that he keeps silent to have

blunt that the King was about until he re-

all was over, when

referred to the treasury, as by ringing the bell at

with all his might and as for the border to ask

want here at this time ness was with the dem- is distinguished person,

members and clade, at in another government "always white," called

the stairs. "What is the- billy be dead. If I to- that? 'The King, Booch, Booch; you may tell the news spread that

and that the young- queen."

RACES REVIEWED.

An Account of the Congressional Campaign in Alabama Districts.

ONLY TWO NEW MEN IN THE DELEGATION

One of These, General Harrison, Succeeds Colonel Oates, Who Was Elected Governor.

beat Denson with the voters of that dis- trict. He has gotten himself in line with everybody. Denson's vote in 1892 was 10,917; W. M. Wood, populist, 3,691; J. T. Blakemore, republican, 3, making Denson's plurality 3,226.

General Wheeler Is Severe.

General Joseph Wheeler appears to be already re-nominated for the eleventh district over Judge William Richardson, of Madison; Hon. R. C. Hunt, of Jackson, and Wm. R. Brown, of Colbert. At first it looked a little equally for the general. The towns all went against him but as usual, the country districts showed up solidly for Wheeler, and he is acknowledged to be the man to beat in the persons either Dr. A. McClellan, of Limestone, or Co. Congress- man C. C. Shantz, of Decatur. However, General Wheeler's last majority, after the hottest sort of a race on the part of the opposition, was 3,739, and the enormous democratic gains in Limestone and Madison in the state election indicate that the democratic nominees for congress will run up a margin of some 5,000 votes.

Mr. Oscar W. Underwood won the nomination in the ninth district over Mr. Thompson in a walk. Mr. Underwood will be elected by a safe majority and will be the youngest looking man in congress, perhaps. He is very little more than thirty years of age, wears no beard and has an honest, innocent face like a boy. He has a head full of good sense, however, and the ninth will probably have occasion to be very proud of her young representative.

Hon. William Vaughan, of the Birmingham district, a right-thinking and anti-slavery republican, is spoken of as the probable nominee of the third party voters, and the general Captain Kolb himself is frequently mentioned in the same connection. Captain Kolb, however, states positively that he will not be a candidate under any circumstances. The democrats have lost some votes in the Birmingham district—a thousand or two, perhaps—but as there is a 10,000 plurality in the last congressional election to run on, it goes without saying that the democratic nomination is equivalent to an election.

The democrats are entirely safe in all of the districts, excepting the fifth and the seventh. If they nominate Denson they will be all right in the latter, and very little apprehension is felt as to the fifth. The complexion of Alabama's delegation in the lower house will remain unchanged. All of the possible candidates are friends of Mr. Clark, received 1,500 more votes than both the republican and populist candidates combined in 1892, and as the first district's geography is as the state elections show, stronger now than it was in 1892, of course, Dr. Mason can only hope to gain notoriety.

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Mr. Sam Venable is home again after an absence of more than a month. He has been over the west and taken in the racing meeting at Concord since he went away. He comes home looking much better than when he went away home.

Mr. Jake Menko, once a citizen of Atlanta, but now one of the most successful business men of southern Georgia, is in the city. Mr. Menko came up to meet Mr. W. C. Wessolowsky, who has been spending the summer in the mountains of Tennessee and who will return to Atlanta today on her way home.

Mr. D. C. Sims, manager of the Western Union in Atlanta, came home yesterday from a three weeks' trip through the east. While in Washington he visited the pictures of a hand-shake with Senator Gordon and Walsh and was more than once taken for Vice President Stephenson, to whom he bears a most remarkable resemblance. "In fact," said Mr. Sims, yesterday, "I almost began to think I was vice president of the country, so often was I approached by persons who wanted to give me the distinction of resembling the vice president."

Mr. J. E. Boyles, the advance agent for Selis Bros.' circus, was in the city yesterday making arrangements for his great circus. It will be here on September 19th.

Rev. T. R. Kendall, the pastor of Grace church, has returned to the city after a brief vacation, greatly improved in health.

Mr. F. E. Twitty, one of the leading attorneys of southwest Georgia, is in Atlanta for a few days. Mr. Twitty was at one time a resident of this city and has a host of friends in Atlanta who take a lively interest in his growing reputation. He is now a resident of Brunswick.

The many Atlanta friends of Mr. J. Cooper, the well-known Macon attorney, were glad to see him here yesterday. Mr. Cooper was on his return to Macon and to request the retention of Captain J. M. Bridges as superintendent, left for Washington and New York tonight armed with a petition signed by all the leading business houses and citizens. They will wait on Vice President Bainbridge in Washington on Friday and present Spencer in New York Saturday. The citizens do not want the division headquarters abolished here.

Judge Cobb's Close Race.

Brunswick, Ga., August 29.—(Special)—

The residence of Mrs. William Bunkley, on Cumberland Island, was destroyed by fire last night; loss about \$3,000. She had insurance on the Mechanics' and Traders' of New Orleans for \$1,200.

Howard is Dead.

Opelika, Ala., August 29.—(Special)—R.

L. Howard, the white man who was badly injured by an Atlanta and West Pointer in this city last night, died from his injuries at 1 o'clock today. His body was turned over to the county authorities, the railroad refusing to make any disposition of it.

Caught by a Log.

Double Springs, Ala., August 29.—(Special)—James Burns, white, nineteen years old, was killed near here Saturday. He was handling logs and had loaded one into his wagon when the oxen started. The heavy log was thrown backward and fell upon the boy, crushing the life from him.

DRIVING THE GUARDS AWAY.

Rioters Take Possession and Defy the Police.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 29.—The south Polish and low German district are now in possession of a howling mob. City Health Commissioner Kemperman has dropped all effort to control the situation there and the state board of health, which is sitting today, will probably declare a quarantine on the infected district, to be strictly enforced by stretching a cordon of state troops around it. This is a plan that has heretofore been discussed and tacitly agreed on that district; his brother-in-law, J. B. Stiles, of the same county, or J. R. Maxwell, of Tuscaloosa. Colonel E. B. Long, of Walker, Foster has carried his county, and Col. L. Barker, of Daviess, has carried Tallapoosa, Clay, Randolph and Chambers. He is to be the leader of the State Guard. A. T. Goodwin, of Elmore, will be almost sure to be the third party nominee in the fall, although Mr. W. M. Whately, who contested in 1892, received less than 2,000. The democrats are confident the majority this time will be greater.

C. H. Girardeau.

The race in the fifth in 1892 was rather uncomfortably close, the democratic plurality being only 1,283. Judge James E. Cobb, the present congressman, has unquestionably been re-nominated. He has carried Lowndes, Autauga, Macon and Coosa. Col. Tom Williams, of Elmore, an ex-congressman, has carried his county, and Col. L. Barker, of Daviess, has carried Tallapoosa, Clay, Randolph and Chambers. He is to be the leader of the State Guard. A. T. Goodwin, of Elmore, will be almost sure to be the third party nominee in the fall, although Mr. W. M. Whately, who contested in 1892, received less than 2,000. The democrats are confident the majority this time will be greater.

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DRIVING THE GUARDS AWAY.

CAPT. DODSON ON TOP

Promoted to the Office of General Roadmaster of the Southern.

SUPT. BEAUPRIE RIGHT IN IT, TOO

Two Well-Known Atlanta Railroad Men Highly Honored.

PLANS FOR RUNNING THE SOUTHERN

There Will Be Seven Divisions—All of the Changes Told and Those Who Get the Places Named.

Advance copies of circulars from headquarters of the Southern railway reached Atlanta late yesterday afternoon announcing the appointment of Captain John A. Dodson, of this city, general roadmaster.

The appointment, with others named in accompanying circulars, will take effect the 1st of September, and Captain Dodson will leave Atlanta within a very few days to take up the duties of the high position to which he has been called.

The appointment is one that will cause general pleasure and gratification on all



CAPTAIN JOHN DODSON,
The New Roadmaster.

sides. There is not a railroad man in the whole south who has such general and complete possession of popular approval and popular esteem as Captain Dodson.

For several years he has been a resident of Atlanta in charge of the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the old Richmond and Danville railroad as superintendent. He came to this city at the time the general headquarters of the company were brought here and since that time has been prominent in the railroad world of this section and equally prominent in the fulfillment of every kind of duty of citizenship as a resident of the Gate City of the south, taking a leading hand in all public work for the growth and prosperity of the town he had determined to be his home.

Upon the acknowledged merits of such a career Captain Dodson was soon identified with all the best interests of Atlanta and was lately chosen as director of the great Cotton States and International exposition which is to soon crown the plucky career of the city that Sherman once laid waste.

In the southern railroad arena Captain Dodson has for some time been a conspicuous figure. He entered the business at the bottom in 1872 as clerk in a freight office at Danville, Va. He is a native North Carolinian, having been born on a farm in that state in 1851, near Greensboro.

He served as brakeman on the old North Carolina Central, which was afterwards leased by the Richmond and Danville, and then became conductor of a freight train and that branch of the old Richmond and Danville, serving as such seven years. He also ran a passenger train between Charlotte and Goldsboro five years, thus getting excellent training in this line of railroad work.

In May, 1883, he was taken from his passenger train by Captain W. H. Green, then superintendent of the Richmond division of the Richmond and Danville, and was made supervisor of the track between Danville and Charlotte. This position he held from June 1, 1883, to April 15, 1888. So complete was the service rendered in this office that Captain Dodson began to be regarded as one of the best track men of the section and about this time the Georgia, Carolina and Northern commenced laying its first rails. Observing his work and the good results, the company offered him a place as roadmaster of the new line. On October the 1st he was made superintendent of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern division of the Seaboard Air-Line and had charge of the operating department as well as the track-laying under the construction company, laying all the track on the division extending from Monroe, N. C., to the Savannah, thus spanning the entire state of South Carolina.

In 1891 he was offered a position with the Richmond and Danville again as superintendent of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, and the Columbia and Greenville divisions. He accepted the position and took up headquarters at Columbia, S. C., thus getting back with his old system from whose service he had never been weaned away during the few years he was with the Seaboard Air-Line. The old Richmond and Danville had been Captain Dodson's first and only love, applying the term to business, and after three years' service with the Seaboard Air-Line he took up his work with his old company with a sort of rekindled affection which all railroad men grow to feel, and see about the duties of his new trust with renewed energies and a hearty zeal.

On July 1, 1892, he was transferred from Columbia to Atlanta and was put in charge of the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the Richmond and Danville and since that time he has held the office to the complete satisfaction of the authorities and to the satisfaction of the people of the section through him.

Captain Dodson has the peculiar manner of carrying a strong individuality into his business, and, with pleasing address and extreme cordiality, makes friends with all. This is perhaps seen in no way clearer than is presented by the profound regard for him personally professed by the men straight and good hearted in the office.

Captain Dodson Interviewed.

When seen by The Constitution last night Captain Dodson said he had received notice of his appointment in accordance with the advance circulars.

"Yes," said he, "I will enter upon the duties of the new office in Washington September 1st. Of course it is gratifying to me to note the generous recognition the authorities of the Southern railway have given me in this regard. It comes in the

nature of a surprise to me, for I had not dreamed of such a thing until the recent visit of the authorities to Atlanta."

"While it is a source of great pleasure, however, I can but say my appointment conveys keen regret in that I will have to leave Atlanta. I had hoped to make this city my permanent home. I have spent a city as Atlanta. I shall always carry with me the kindest consideration of her enterprise and worthy citizens."

"My associations were never pleasanter in any city than they have been here. I don't believe any man ever had a more competent corps of men under his direction than I have had on the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the old Richmond and

Danville."

Captain Dodson was asked what he will do with respect to his position as director of the Cotton States and International ex-

position.

"I shall keep ever in mind the welfare

of the exposition in Washington," said he, "but of course I will forward my resignation to the president of the exposition company at once, in order that the place may be filled without any break in the full directory of the exposition."

Mr. Beauprie's Rise.

In mapping out the divisions for the superintendents of the Southern, it appears from the circulars that Mr. W. R. Beauprie, who was superintendent in the old East Tennessee, with headquarters in this city, comes in for quite an extension of territory.

He will have charge of as much mileage as superintendents in this section of country are ever called upon to manage and his promotion is quite significant.

He has heretofore simply had charge of the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta and from Atlanta to Macon and branches of the Georgia, which he still continues.

New he will have all the territory between Atlanta and Brunswick, Atlanta and Cleveland, Tenn.; the Ooltewah Cut-Off, from Rome to Attaala, Ala.; from Austell to Birmingham and the Georgia Pacific belt line around Atlanta.

Superintendent Horn, who has had charge of the road from Macon to Brunswick, will be master of trains of this division of the western system of the Southern with the Atlanta.

Mr. Beauprie will not have to leave Atlanta and will continue to hold his same offices in the office building of the old East Tennessee. He will, in addition to the territory outlined, have general charge of the terminals around Atlanta and this counts for much, giving him full sway over both the eastern and western systems at this point, which is the most important point of the entire Southern railway, by reason of its original location.

Mr. Beauprie deserves well this promotion. Few railroad men in the south have such records for proficiency as he claims. He began the railroad business as a clerk in the bridge works of the Cincinnati, Burlington and Quincy railroad in 1866. He worked with the road until 1881, when he left the office of superintendent of bridge and trestle work to become road master of the Memphis and Chattanooga.

He was road master of trains for the same road and as such remained with the Memphis and Chattanooga until 1891, when he was appointed superintendent of the Georgia division of the old East Tennessee and Georgia and Great Western.

He has won an enviable reputation among the southern roads. His excellent service in the transportation department of the Georgia Pacific, and his skill in saving to tell his merits most strikingly, and no one man, perhaps, ever so much to uplift this branch of the old East Tennessee as Mr. Beauprie did.

His Atlanta friends will be loud in their congratulations to him.

Mr. Ross Makes a Rise.

Mr. J. N. Ross, according to the circulars, makes a rise and goes to the entire territory of the Southern road west of Atlanta as a new superintendent.

He was formerly master of trains of the old Georgia Pacific, but recently, when Superintendent Ryder went to South Carolina to take the place of Superintendent Hodges, Mr. Ross was appointed acting superintendent of the Georgia Pacific.

He will now go to Birmingham and set up headquarters for the new division outlined in the western division of the old Georgia Pacific out to Mississippi and will have also the territory of the Alabama division of the old East Tennessee.

Mr. Ross has always been a faithful and capable railroad man and this mark of distinction will be gratifying to his hosts of friends.

The circulars from headquarters are given in full below.

OPERATION OF THE SOUTHERN.

Full Text of the Circulars Giving the Plans of the New Management.

The following circulars tell the full story how the Southern railway is going to be run.

Southern Railway Company—General Circular No. 1—Effective September 1, 1894, the Southern Railway Company's property, including its main operating divisions, and the following officers are hereby appointed and their respective jurisdictions designated:

Eastern System.

First Division—W. H. GREEN, Point to Neapolis, including all roads except the Milton and Sutherlin railroad; Virginia Midland and Western railroad; Atlanta to Columbus; to Anderson; Greenville; Spartanburg; to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill—Superintendent, J. S. B. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Rydon, Va.; W. H. GREEN, General Manager, Charlotte, N. C.; train master, P. H. Peayton, Charlotte, N. C.; superintendent of first division will have charge of Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, Spartanburg and Greenville yards.

Second Division—Salisbury to Paint Rock; Atlanta to Murphy; Asheville to Sparta; Gainesboro, Middle Tennessee, Union and Columbia railroads; Charlotte to Augusta; and Anderson branches. Superintendent, W. H. GREEN, General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.; train master, A. E. Leggs, Atlanta, Ga.; superintendent of second division will have charge of all terminals of eastern and western systems.

Third Division—Salisbury to Paint Rock; Atlanta to Murphy; Asheville to Sparta; Gainesboro, Middle Tennessee, Union and Columbia railroads; Charlotte to Augusta; and Anderson branches. Superintendent, W. H. GREEN, General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.; train master, A. E. Leggs, Atlanta, Ga.; superintendent of third division will have charge of all terminals of eastern and western systems inside of yard limits and Atlanta.

Fourth Division—Main line, Bristol to Chattanooga; Embreeville branch; Rogersville branch; Knoxville and Ohio railroad; Walden's Ridge railroad; coal branches; Morris, Carolina and Atlantic; Superintendents, W. H. GREEN, Knoxville, Tenn.

Fifth Division—Atlanta to Brunswick, and branches; Atlanta to Cleveland; Oglethorpe, North Carolina, to Atlanta; Superintendents, W. H. BEAUPRIE, Atlanta, Ga.; train master, E. T. Horn, Atlanta, Ga.; train master, W. H. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; superintendent of fifth division will have charge of all terminals of eastern and western systems inside of yard limits and Atlanta.

Sixth Division—From Birmingham west including Southern Railway Company in Mississippi and Alabama; Rose to Selma; and branches; Morris, Carolina and Atlantic; Superintendents, J. N. Ross, Birmingham, Ala.; train master, S. B. BENNETT, Birmingham, Ala.; train master, W. H. WILLIAMS, Rome, Ga.; superintendent of sixth division will have charge of the terminals at Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Ga.

Seventh Division—Southern Railway Company in Kentucky (incorporated) Louisville to Lexington; Lawrenceburg to Burgin; Versailles to Georgetown; Superintendent, G. E. COOPER, Lexington, Ky.

The following positions are hereby abolished: Assistant superintendent, Virginia Midland division, Charlottesville, Va.; superintendent, North Carolina division, Greensboro, N. C.; general superintendent, Western System, Knoxville, Tenn.; superintendent, Alabama division, Selma, Ala.; master of trains, Knoxville, Tenn.; W. LUM, General roadmaster.

Approved: W. H. BALDWIN, JR., Third Vice President.

His First Circular.

Office of General Roadmaster, Washington, D. C., September 1, 1894—Circular. The following appointments are announced, effective this date:

First Division—W. H. BALDWIN, JR., first division; Mr. R. S. Southard, roadmaster, first division; Mr. W. B. Berry, acting roadmaster, third division.

J. A. DODSON, General Roadmaster.

Approved: W. H. GREEN, General Manager.

Mr. Lum's Appointment.

Western System, Office of General Roadmaster, Knoxville, Tenn., September 1, 1894—Circular. Mr. LUM is hereby appointed general roadmaster, in charge of the maintenance of roadway and structures; office, Washington, D. C.

He will be assisted by a roadmaster at each division, located at the following points:

Greensboro, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C., and Asheville, N. C.

The office of engineer, maintenance of way and other divisions, has been established.

W. H. GREEN, General Manager.

Approved: W. H. BALDWIN, JR., Third Vice President.

General Circular No. 2.

September 1, 1894—W. A. VAUGHAN having been appointed superintendent of car ser-

vices, the superintendent of divisions will be governed by his order.

The superintendent of car service will have general supervision over the movement of both freight and passenger equipment, but the superintendents of divisions will attend to the local roadmaster, and will report to the superintendent of car service all cars on hand and wanted, and will move cars according to his direction.

Agents and conductors will render to him suitable reports of car movements, and agents will comply with his orders relative to loading, unloading and routing cars.

General Order No. 2.

Washington, D. C., September 1, 1894—Mr. W. A. VAUGHAN is hereby appointed superintendent of car service with office at 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

He will have charge of the receipt and mileage accounts of all car equipment, and will render to other companies proper reports of the mileage and movement of their cars in the service of this company, securing like reports of Southern Railway Company's cars on foreign lines. He will exercise a general supervision over the movement of both freight and passenger equipment.

Officers of foreign roads are requested to address all correspondence pertaining to car service matters to the superintendent of car service.

W. H. BALDWIN, Third Vice President.

General Order No. 3.

Washington, D. C., September 1, 1894—The jurisdiction of W. H. GREEN, General Manager, Eastern System, C. H. HUDSON, General Manager, Western System, W. H. BALDWIN, JR., Third Vice President.

The rats on compressing cotton are still an issue between the railroads of the south and the compress men.

The question as to what shall be allowed has been referred to the Georgia railway commission and the case is to come up next Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The compress men went home yesterday, after holding a red-hot session in Atlanta, and they have decided that the state railroad commission will take a hand in the matter and prevent the railroad men from cutting down the rates on compressing from 10 cents per hundred to 7 cents per hundred as determined by the members of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association at their late meeting held in New York.

The compress men will fight the proposed cut to the bitter end and will try to establish their claims for the old rate of 10 cents per hundred.

For every five-hundred-pound bale of cotton they compress they can, under the new rule, get but 35 cents, while under the old rule it was a cool half dollar in their pockets. This difference of 15 cents is a general opinion among them that the compress men are to be scapegoats.

The railroads say they have been paying the compressors too much.

The Railroads Will Lay Low.

It is more or less probable that the railroads of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will have but little more to say in the matter.

They heard what the compress people had to say to them at the recent meeting in New York and turned down their arguments on every side, finally determining to uphold their proposition of a 7-cents per hundred.

The prominent railroad men of this city all seem to think that the Georgia railway commission will have nothing to do with the complaints of the compress men, for it is a general opinion among them that the state commission has no scope in matters of this kind. It is not known that they will take this position before the adjournment next Tuesday.

In the meantime, pending a settlement of the question, the compress men at their convention in this city decided to allow each cotton compress to go ahead and compress such cotton as may be brought to it before the adjustment is agreed upon upon any terms that the roads and the compress may determine right and proper.

The compress men shall have to knuckle to the road and receive only 7 cents per hundred pending this settlement, and shall be with the well understood understanding that the money is taken with a protest until the matters have been finally adjusted.

There is a great deal of interest in the matter throughout the entire southern country and the recent meeting of cotton compress men in Atlanta represented several millions of dollars invested in these interests.

In Justice to Justice Lumpkin.

Atlanta, Aug. 29, 1894.—Editor of Justice of R. D. Wade, superintendent of motive power, is hereby extended to include the western system.

The assistant superintendent of motive power will report to and advise his instructions from the superintendent of motive power. Road foremen of engines and engineers and firemen will be placed under the control and supervision of the superintendent of motive power.

All officers requiring information on right-of-way matters will apply to the chief engineer, who will furnish copies of documents or give information as may be needed. The chief engineer will report to the third vice president.

W. H. BALDWIN, JR., Third Vice President.

General Order No. 4.

Washington, September 1, 1894.—The jurisdiction of R. D. Wade, superintendent of motive power, is hereby extended to include the western system.

The assistant superintendent of motive power will report to and advise his instructions from the superintendent of motive power.

Road foremen of engines and engineers and firemen will be placed under the control and supervision of the superintendent of motive power.

All officers

NEWS OF SOCIETY.

Happenings of Interest to the People of Atlanta and Georgia.

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Some Events of the Future—Gossip About Social Events and Matters Pertaining Thereto.

At Narragansett Pier this summer Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis have attracted a great deal of attention, though of course it came unsought. In telling of Miss Davis's fine gown and her excellent taste in dressing, a New York woman writes:

"Mrs. Davis has a most interesting, motherly face, bright most heartily and has a very attractive manner. She carries a cane, but seldom uses it, and when she does it is only to rest upon when standing. She wears black altogether, and does not go far from her hotel, except to take a drive. Miss Winnie Davis has turned over a new leaf. She declines now to be interviewed upon matters social or political. 'I have made a rule,' was her very decided remark to a correspondent, 'and I cannot break it.'

"Her manner was quite charming and had face a regretful expression as she said. 'I deeply appreciate your work, and I esteem your desire an honor to me.'

"It was learned that Miss Davis is a constant reader of political editorials upon both sides of all questions, and that she discusses the tariff and other matters with a deep and keen interest, but with near friends only. It was said by some of them that she was a sympathizer with the republican party in making the points discussed in the last few years, particularly the tariff. She believes in the right of woman to vote, but it is said at the Pier, that she feels that the desire for suffrage among her sex is not general enough to promise good results from the enfranchisement of womankind just now.

"Miss Davis is considered one of the best dressed women at the Pier, mainly because she displays a quiet and reasonable taste in her toilets. Last Sunday she wore light silk, with a delicate flower piping, showing a pink. The gloves and collar were of a pink pink in the harmonies with the dress.

Colonel and Mrs. Scruggs and their two pretty daughters, Misses Maudie and Ruby Scruggs, have returned to their home on Peachtree, after a charming summer at Asheville.

At the residence of Mr. H. A. Kellan, No. 176 Ivy street, a delightful entertainment will be given this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. It will be a geographical social.

Glenn is noted for her many personal charms and intellectual graces and her absence, though temporary, will be felt by her many friends.

Miss Julia Ridley, of LaGrange, N. C., of Augusta, and Willie Robinson, of Atlanta, are Mrs. R. B. Ridley's charming guests at her beautiful summer home, "Clarendon."

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hill and baby, who are summing up at the Colquitt mansion in Edgewood, will return to Atlanta some time in September and will board at the Aragon.

Mrs. Mel R. Colquitt will visit her relatives here in October. Her stay here is looked forward to by the many who know and admire her with the brightest anticipation.

Mr. Dr. Hazen will leave for Salt Springs today.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cotta were made happy on Tuesday morning by the arrival of a one son and heir, who is to be christened John Cotta, Jr. The little fellow enters this world with the highest prospects, and if he is as clever and as popular in years to come as his parents, he will be fortunate indeed. His arrival makes a grandmother for the first time of Mrs. Bell, who is wearing her honors with a smiling face.

Mrs. Charley Fouché, of Rome, Ga., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed Durant, at West End.

Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson and baby returned from Salt Springs last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George May and their two lovely young daughters will leave for New York the latter part of this week, and from there they will sail for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cooper have returned from a delightful trip abroad and are again at their home in Decatur.

Mr. Cuyler Smith will entertain a number of his friends with a progressive euchre party this evening.

Miss Gussie Grady gave a charming musical Monday evening. It was a thoroughly informal affair and the guests were entertained in that characteristic way peculiar to Mrs. and Miss Grady, which makes it an unusual pleasure to accept there hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Glenn and children, Miss Izia Glenn, Miss Katie Stocking and Miss Virginia Arnold will return to the city today. The Glenns will open their town house and will entertain there in their usual hospitable manner. Miss Glenn has kept open house this summer at her country home and has entertained any number of friends. The family will be warmly welcomed to the city, for they are strong welcomed to the city, for they are strong in the gay social life here.

Colonel and Mrs. Scruggs and their two pretty daughters, Misses Maudie and Ruby Scruggs, have returned to their home on Peachtree, after a charming summer at Asheville.

At the residence of Mr. H. A. Kellan, No. 176 Ivy street, a delightful entertainment will be given this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. It will be a geographical social.

FAIR WEATHER TODAY.

Observations and Comments on the Weather of Yesterday and Today.

There were two low areas upon the weather map last night. One was central over Lake Huron, and the other over Colorado, while a high area covered the southeastern portion of the country. The low areas over Lake Huron caused light rain to fall in the eastern lake region during yesterday. Light rain fell during the day at stations situated in Texas and along the immediate gulf coast and Florida. With the exception of the lake region and gulf states, where it was cloudy, the weather at 7 o'clock p. m. was generally clear. The distribution of heat was very anomalous. In the entire southern section, while the mercury registered in the seventies, while at places in the northwest and west it was in the eighties, and at Omaha, Neb., at the same hour it registered 90 degrees.

For Georgia today: Fair.

Local Report for August 29, 1894.

Mean daily temperature.....74
Normal.....74
Hottest in twenty-four hours.....74
Lowest in twenty-four hours.....65
Rainfall for twenty-four hours to 7 p. m. 60
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st 9.66

Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., August 29, 1894.

The last meeting of the floral committee, which is able to predict by Mrs. Lanier, took place concerning the floral show which is to be held. Several of the florists were present and aided the ladies by suggestions as to the best time to have the exhibition, the best location for it and the matter of securing reduced rates of transportation for out-of-town florists and visitors. From the 1st to the 10th of November was considered the most suitable time, but as the floral club of Chattanooga will have an exhibition from the 6th to the 10th it was thought best not to conflict with their dates, inasmuch as it is not intended that this shall be a local affair, but both exhibitors and visitors are expected from other localities and states. Therefore, as it would throw the exhibition here too late in the season to postpone it until after the 10th, it was decided to open about the 30th of October and continue four or five days.

The committee presented three handsome and valuable prizes for growing plants—one each for the best exhibit of roses, chrysanthemums and miscellaneous collection of plants and flowers. In addition to this will be offered a prize for the best display of cut flowers, one for the best floral designs and another for the finest collection of cacti. These prizes will be open to the competition of professional florists only, but if a sufficient number of amateurs will consent to make exhibits, a special prize will be offered for the best amateur exhibit in both plant and cut flowers. There will be a department for the sale of cut flowers, and all donations for this purpose will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Major Mims has very generously donated a handsome silver cup to the committee, which will be one of the first prizes, and the ladies take this occasion to express their thanks for this elegant gift, and at the same time suggest to others that this is an admirable and most acceptable way of aiding the floral committee, and ultimately the exposition.

Mrs. Bessie P. Miller is chairman on prizes, Mrs. Dr. Henry Wilson, chairman on time and place for holding the flower exhibition, and Mrs. J. W. Thomas chairman on transportation. These ladies are authorized to work in these lines, and any assistance given them will confer a special favor on the floral committee, and will be duly acknowledged.

The entertainment is to be given to the children of Atlanta next Saturday afternoon.

It will be quite a large affair. Wurm's orchestra will play the latest music, including waltzes, etc. Percy Lyndon will sing several solo and group performances will be illustrated. The most unique and novel refreshments will be served. The cream cup cake and the trays on which they are served are all made of a delicious confection which has been manufactured especially for this reception. The entertainment is given complimentary to the children of Atlanta and they are all invited by Friends to attend.

The doors will be opened at half-past 4 o'clock. The overture will be played at 5 o'clock. Dancing will begin at a quarter past 5 o'clock and refreshments will be served at half-past 5 o'clock.

All the children are invited.

Professor J. R. Estes, who has spent the last six weeks in New York, has returned to the city.

Colonel T. W. Baxter, wife and family have returned from Green Park, N. C. Colonel Baxter is delighted with the locality and calls it nature's wonderland.

Mrs. W. A. Hemphill and her charming daughter, Miss Emma Hemphill, have returned from a visit of several days to Washington city.

Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill is the guest of Mounds at Madison, Ga.

Miss Lizzie Macaulay leaves in a few days for New York city to enjoy her brief annual vacation.

Mr. John J. Harper of Monroe, La., accompanied by his charming wife, Miss Martha Glenn, of this city, is making a tour of the north. They will take in Washington, New York and Niagara before their return. Miss



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Suits from \$2 up to \$7.50.

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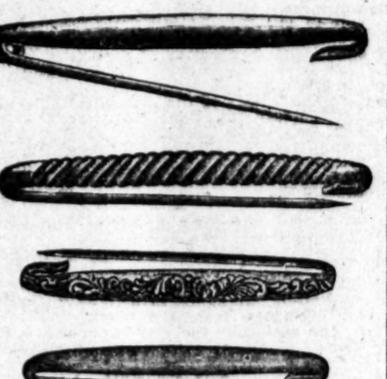
You will readily appreciate the advantages these goods possess over ordinary made ones when you see them. Fall line ready for your inspection. Pure Silk Windsor Ties 15c each, regular 25c value.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
ONE PRICE OUTFITTERS,

3 WHITEHALL ST.

STERLING SILVER

Belt Pins!



No Lady can afford to be without one. If you are not already provided come at once and make your selection. We also have a complete line of

SILVER BELTS

—AND—

Silver Novelties!

Maier & Berkele,

31 Whitehall St.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

95 CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF.

\$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

\$3.50 POLICE 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 WORKMEN'S EXTRA FINESHOES.

LADIES.

\$1.75 BOYSCHOOLSHOES.

BEST DUNGS.

SENATORIAL.

W. L. DOUGLAS BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because we're the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We're the only ones who guarantee the value given than any other make. Take no substitutes. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

C. G. RODGERS, 131 Decatur St.

W. D. SMITH, 28 Decatur St.

Morris, Ewing & Carroll, 163-65 Decatur Street.

EDUCATION.

RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY,

FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA, prepares young men and boys for college and business.

Healthily situated. For catalogue address REV. B. W. BOND, Principal.

july 24-25 tu-thr sat

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, VA.

56th Year. State Military Scientific and Technical School. Thornton College, an integral and applied Chemistry, and in Engineering. Confers degree of graduate in Academic and Civil Engineering. Total enrollment 150. Courses of instruction 150. Tuition \$35.00 per month. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of \$35.00 per month, as average for the year, exclusive of tuition. No tuition report required. GEN. SCOTT SHIPP, Superintendent.

july 24-19 tu-thr sat

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TONIGHT AND FRIDAY AT MATINEE AND NIGHT.

ROBERT GAYLOR PRESENTING HIS SUCCESS.

Sport McAllister, ONE OF THE 40 BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES. PRETTY GIRLS.

2 1/2 HOURS OF LAUGHTER.

Fees as usual. Seats at new box office in arcade of Grand.

Telephone No. 1079.

aug 20-25 tu-thr sat

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We want a live, intelligent worker in every county in the United States to canvass for the Constitution and other publications. Ladies can do the work as well as men. No experience or capital needed. If you take only two orders a day you will clear \$100 per month; but it is easy to average five or more orders daily. The business is exceedingly popular and the work light. Anybody can do it. Write for particulars to room 2, fourth floor, Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

aug 20-25 tu-thr sat

Bethel Military Academy

VIRGINIA,

Prepares for Government Academies, Universities and Businesses. For catalogues address Major R. A. McIntyre, Bethel Academy P. O.

july 24-29 tu-thr sat

EDGERTON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies who reopen Wednesday, September 4th, 1894. MRS. H. P. LEFEBURE, Principal.

aug 1-1st-wed sat

Georgia Military Institute, NEAR ATLANTA, GA.

Exercises resumed at Edgewood September 4th. CHARLES M. NEELE, Superint.

aug 1-11 tu-thr sat

The Bishop Elliott School,

50 GARNETT STREET,

(EPISCOPAL)

Boarding and day school; thorough English course; extras. Resident native French teacher. Apply to Sisters of Holy Resurrection.

aug 20-25 tu-thr sat

Law School, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

Open Sept. 15. For catalogue address JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, Dean.

july 24-29 tu-thr sat

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

10TH SESSION BEGINS 17TH SEPTEMBER.

President, J. H. COOPER, LL. D.

july 18-mon to thu fri

Georgia Military Institute,</div

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Wednesday, August 29, 1894.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peoples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Sussey et al. v. Dodge. Before Judge Smith. Dodge superior court. 1. Where the title had been taken in a quiet touching law suit, it could not be recovered to his own showing, the record of a decree in favor of one of his predecessors in title, alibi of non-occupying, and the link in the chain of competent evidence in his behalf, though the defendant in the suit on trial was not a party to the suit in which the decree was rendered. But the record in the case does not recite the perfect links in the chain and it was necessary for them all to appear in order to obtain the decree, the record will not suffice to establish the title in any of these links; it will serve only to aid or supply the particular link without which the decree could be defective or absent. As there could not be a better evidence than the record the record does not indicate on its face the existence of better evidence than the decree affords, and this better evidence must be produced or accounted for.

2. Heirs who are shown by a decree to have no interest, can convey none save as against themselves and their privies, though the decree, for the purpose of estopping them and disclaiming the pretent of title in the case, orders them to convey.

3. If the case of Dodge v. Spiers, 85 Ga. 855, was correctly decided, it has been the defendant's burden, in introducing and proving the title, to the dead to Colby, Chase and Crocker, to subject himself to be treated as in privacy with their heirs, who were parties to the suit, and record, where the decree itself established a perfect equity by requiring them to convey to the plaintiff. Except in so far as that case is susceptible of application, the rule of the present case, it cannot be adhered to or followed.

Judgment reversed.

E. A. Smith, for plaintiff in error.

DeLacy & Bishop, and Hill, Harris & Birch, contra.

Faircloth v. Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company.

A re-meeting having been granted in this cause and the same having since been set-
tled by the parties, it is now, by their con-
sent, ordered that the cause be withdrawn from
the calendar to be set aside, and that the
synopsis of the points decided be withdrawn
from the files of this court. It is further
ordered that counsel for plaintiff in error
have leave to withdraw the cause, and that
the judgment of the court below stand af-
firmed.

E. D. Graham and Hitch & Myers, for
Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

Erwin, duBignon & Williams, S. T. King-
bury, W. L. Clay and W. G. Brantley, con-
tra.

Morgan v. A. Perkins, administrator. Be-
fore Judge Fish. Pulaski superior court.

1. One who sold standing timber of a cer-
tain description upon a tract of land, the
purchaser having died before the sale, and
as such, the estate of the administrator
only as his licensee. Relatively to the
vendor of the timber, they stand as the
administrator himself would have stood
had he been a holder in the estate, which he
represented done the work in person or by
his servants or employees.

2. The timber, standing on land on
which it grew, being reduced to com-
modity in the spring of 1888, by which
the owner of the land sold to another "all
the saw timber measuring twelve inches
and over in diameter at the bottom of
the trunk," is not concerned
with the question whether persons autho-
rized by the administrator of the purchaser
to cut and appropriate the timber, as
such, are entitled to do so.

If there must be such a change some-
where and if it must be French, why not
call Bobo aux Rez de Chauselle des Cheva-
liers d'Incaustre and plain old pair?

L. O. MINGUS.

It is impossible to travel far with the
man who rules a hobby. But if you and
your companion take blood Marsparina,
you will have health and strength for long
journeys.

AN IDEAL PLACE

In Which to Live—Union Square and Its Many Conveniences.

The Union Square Land Company notes
notwithstanding the fact that the date of
the formation of the company is not right
to act after the new limit expired. The
controlling question in the present case is,
whether the fund supplied thereto by the
trustees may be distributed before the new
limit, or not until afterwards. Let
the new trial as to the ownership of the
fund be confined to a determination of this
question.

3. Where a defendant, having been sued
separately by two plaintiffs, causes them
to interplead, the losing party in the in-
terpleader, and of the action brought
by himself, but he cannot be charged with
the costs of the other action to which he
was not a party.

4. When last day for tendering a bill of
exceptions is Sunday, the following day is
superseded by code section 4, para-
graph 8.

Judgment reversed with direction.

J. H. Martin and Fife & Bright, for
plaintiffs in error.

W. L. Grice, by brief, contra.

National Loan and Banking Company v. Carr,
et al., and vice versa. Before Judge Clark.
Rockdale superior court.

1. The verdict, under the evidence and
the law supplied thereto, was contrary to
the true state of the case. Mrs. Carr had no
interest in her parol agreement with Neal,
which was not sufficient to bind him, but
she, with her husband in effecting a
settlement made through McCalla, bound
herself and her daughters by the results
of that settlement. She having acquiesced
in the same, and after the note was
deposited against McCalla upon the notes given
by him, and up to the time when the
property was sold by virtue of that
judgment, he was not bound to the
National Loan and Banking Company. The
numerous specific questions made in the
record, many of them minute and of slight
importance, are rendered immaterial by
the controlling facts on the case.

2. There was no error as to either of
the exceptions excepted to in the cross-bill
of exceptions on the cross-bill affirmed.

George Westmoreland, A. C. McCalla
and G. W. Gleaton, for plaintiff in error.

A. M. Speer, C. Anderson, R. T. Daniel
and J. R. Irwin, contra.

Munnings et al. v. Augusta Savings
Bank. Before Judge Roney. Richmond
superior court.

1. The action not being by the beneficiaries
of the trust for a breach thereof, but
by the trustee himself upon the alleged
contract of deposit, and the joint tenancy
of him with his co-plaintiff being of no
consequence, there can be no recovery if
the trustee, Andrew, the true owner by
cheat, otherwise, although he may have
done it for his own benefit with the knowl-
edge of the officers of the bank, and al-
though the bank with his consent may have
received the sum of money in payment of
debts owing to it from him, in the trust
and the bank participated therein, there would
be cause for action in behalf of the bene-
ficiaries on the title to the trust, but there
would be none in behalf of the trustee
on the contracts of deposit. In so far, if
at all, the bank may have appropriated
the trust, without direction of the
trustee and without any check or draft
up to him individually or otherwise,
there can be a recovery in this action, and
the trustee, the bank, to whom the trust had
been given, by him, and did so draw, instead of
deposited on the trust fund, should have
been submitted to the court for any
of the fund or its proceeds went to
the benefit of the trust estate, whether
drawn out regularly or not, the bank
is not chargeable in this action or any
other.

2. On the facts in evidence the statute
of limitations had no application to the
case.

3. The admissions of the trustee, he be-
ing the plaintiff in the action, were ad-
missible as tending to negative his owner-
ship of the trust in his capacity as trustee.
That these admissions were contained in
a plea filed in another case, did not ren-
der them inadmissible.

Judgment reversed.

F. H. Miller, and W. K. Miller, for
plaintiffs in error.

J. R. Lamar, contra.

Brett v. Sand Hills Hotel Company, et al.
Before Judge Roney. Richmond Superior
Court.

The material findings of the jury were

warranted by the evidence, and the de-

cree, as an equitable result, was warranted
by the findings, in so far as it was rested
on them; and in so far as it was rested
on the discretionary power of the court,
left about the entire discretion. No man
was committed in the progress of the trial,
for which a new trial should be
ordered. The points made herein exceed-
ingly numerous, while they have been
separately considered in the light of the
whole record, are overruled generally, none
of them being sufficient to require another
trial of the case or any modification of
the decree.

Judgment affirmed.

F. H. Miller, W. K. Miller and Boykin
Wright, for plaintiff in error.

J. R. Lamar, Harper & Bro. and W. T.
Davidson, contra.

FUNERAL OF MR. LYNCH.

It Will Take Place from His Father's Residence This Morning.

The funeral of Mr. James M. Lynch, who
died in New York city last Monday evening,
will occur from his father's residence,
No. 1 Gilmer street, this morning at 9:30
clock.

Mr. Lynch was a warm personal friend of
the late Mr. Harry Lyman, and they were
very near in each other's company and, in
the fervor of their strong friendship, de-
lighted in traveling together about the
country. In view of the intimate relation-
ship which existed between them so long,
it is not a little singular that when one of
them was called the other should have fol-
lowed him last at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening
and Mr. Lynch closed his eyes on the follow-
ing Monday, never to open them again
on earth.

In his personal qualities Mr. Lynch was
bright, social and entertaining. He was
prized by his friends as a good
companion and a good companion.

The following gentlemen will act as pall-
bearers: Messrs. William Oates, Thomas
Hastings, Richard Bloomfield, John Malone,
John Kenny, Ed Murphy, Jr., Jerry Wallace
and Peter Lynch, Jr.

The interment will be at Oakland ceme-
tery.

He Protests.

Editor Constitution: In the name of good
taste, I protest against the practice of prop-
osing to change the name of Pryor street to
Grand avenue. Pryor street has always been
eminently sober, respectable and dignified
ring to it, while Grand avenue is a sneer
piracy and fairly exclaims the spirit of shod-
diness and parvenuism. A man who would
paint his house a shrimp pink and his
blinds yellow should live on Grand avenue
and would be very much at home, but not a
self-respecting citizen who has an idea of
the general fitness of things and some
appreciation of what is becoming. It is
just this very thing—the cheap and florid
orientation, that is our national oppri-
ority.

Let Pryor street stay Pryor street. Don't,
city fathers, don't let yourselves be parties to
any such obliteration of our poor little
twenty-year-old history. If there must be a
Granu avenue, or a Champs Elysees, or a
Bois du Boulogne, let them be Bourban,
and at first hand, and don't tear down any
landmarks to make them.

If there must be such a change some-
where and if it must be French, why not
call Bobo aux Rez de Chauselle des Cheva-
liers d'Incaustre and plain old pair?

L. P. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to the primary, ordered for September 28th.

I respectfully announce myself as a can-
didate for alderman (south & de) in the
coming city primary, to be held September
28th.

OSCAR HIRSCH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to the primary, ordered for September 28th.

EDWARD S. MCCANDLESS.

For Commissioners of Public Works.

I respectfully announce myself as a can-
didate for the office of city engineer, sub-
ject to the primary of September 28th.

HUGH ANGIER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of city marshal, sub- ject to the primary of September 28th.

DAVID G. WYLIE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of city treasurer, sub- ject to the primary of September 28th.

WILLIAM T. WALL.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of city engineer, sub- ject to the primary of September 28th.

R. H. CLARKE.

For City Treasurer.

I respectfully announce myself as a can-
didate for the office of city treasurer, sub-
ject to the primary of September 28th.

C. S. NORTHEN.

For Council.

I respectfully announce myself as a can-
didate for councilman from the first ward,
subject to the action of the city executive commit-
tee.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

From First Ward.

I respectfully announce myself as a can-
didate for councilman from the first ward,
subject to the action of the city executive commit-
tee.

W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS.

From Second Ward.

I respectfully announce myself as a can-
didate for councilman from the second ward,
subject to the action of the city executive commit-
tee.

T. B. NEAL.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the second ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.

D. E. LUTHER.

From Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for
councilman from the third ward, subject to
the action of the city executive committee.

W. S. BELL.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.

JOHN A. MILLER.

From Fourth Ward.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for
councilman from the fourth ward, subject to
the action of the city executive committee.

W. D. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.

JOHN A. MILLER.

From Fifth Ward.

I hereby announce myself as a can-
didate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to
the action of the city executive committee.

GEO. H. BILLY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to the action of the city executive committee.

T. J. HOWELL.

From Sixth Ward.

I hereby announce myself as a can-
didate for councilman from the sixth ward, subject to
the action of the city executive committee.

JOHN P. MAY.

From Seventh Ward.

I hereby announce myself as a can-
didate for councilman from the seventh ward, subject to
the action of the city executive committee.

HUGH T. INMAN.

From Eighth Ward.

I hereby announce myself as a can-
didate for councilman from the eighth ward, subject to
the action of the city executive committee.

CHARLES D'ALVIGNY.

From Ninth Ward.

SILVER NOVELTIES.

NEW GOODS

Received This Week.
Largest Stock.

Lowest Prices.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 Whitehall Street.



The best
Dollar a quart
Whisky

BLUTHENTHAL
& BICKART

B. & B. Marietta and
Forsyth Sts.
Hello! No. 378.

Other Fine Whiskies.

FRANK M. POTTS,
HENRY POTTS,
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Potts-Thompson
Liquor Co.

HAVE A FEW BARRELS OF
Whisky 14 Years Old
NOTHING EQUAL TO IT AS A
BEVERAGE OR FOR MEDICINAL
PURPOSES.—PRICE

Six Dollars per Gallon.
TRY IT JUST ONE TIME AND BE
CONVINCED.

7-13 Decatur Street
Kimball House,
ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 48.

NEW DOCTORS.

FREE UNTIL OCTOBER 2D.

All who visit the Foreign Doctors before October 2d will receive services free of charge. No matter what the name and nationality you may be, nor how long standing, can not fail to get their opinion of your case, as well as all costs you nothing. This benevolent offering extends to the rich and poor alike. Dr. Soper has a vast experience, and land and sea, is conceded to be diabolical in the world, frankly tell you.

DR. A. SOPER.
The most eminent diagnostician in the world, franky tell you. Incurable cases past two months 2,150 were rejected by the doctors and 718 were rejected as incurable. Dr. Soper has a vast experience, and land and sea, is conceded to be diabolical in the world, frankly tell you.

DR. A. MACKenzie.
44 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. W. W. BOWES, SPECIALIST.

Hydrocele, Varicocele, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Kidney and Liver, Bladder Disease, Impotence, Spermatorrhoea, Enlarged Prostate Glands, Skin Diseases, Gleet, Rheumatism, Pimplies, Dyspepsia, Facial Blemishes, Moles, Herces, rhoids or Piles, Rectal Ulmorfistula.

Consultation at office or by mail free. Book and questions for 4 cents in stamps. DR. W. W. BOWES, 15½ Marietta St. (Over Snook & Co.'s Furniture store.)

Established 1870.

Mineral Hill Springard Sanatorium
Seat Springs, Granger Co., East Tennessee.
Situated at Locust Station, East Tennessee, forty-two miles from Knoxville, on the Morrisston and Cumberland Gap railroad.

Nine different kinds of mineral waters, chlorinated, sulphur, white, black, sulphur, arsenic and lithia springs on mineral baths. Sixty-eight miles from railroad station; telegraph, express and post-office, adjoining. Comfortable carriage seats at 50 cents. Terms 100 dollars for month of four weeks, \$8 per week. \$120 per month. Special rates to families. Children half price. For information address C. H. C. Gray, proprietor; Edgar Hood, clerk. Bear Springs, Granger county, East Tennessee.

AT THE OLD PRICE.

Distillers Demand Revenue Stamps at Ninety Cents a Gallon.

A CORRESPONDENT IS RESOLUTE

Says He Will Hold Uncle Sam to the Contract—A Reward for Will Roper's Assassins.

Uncle Sam is going to get himself into trouble with his tariff law if he does not look sharp.

The Georgia mountain people who make whisky are hopping mad, and they are in revolt against the provisions of the measure as they relate to the whisky revenue. The first signs of a big kick came yesterday.

A prominent distiller at Hot House, Ga., whose name will not be given out by Internal Revenue Collector Chapman, has written to Col. Chapman demanding revenue stamps at the old figures of 20 cents a gallon. This correspondent meant what he said, and declared that if he did not get the stamps he would know the reason why.

"The government is bound to furnish me stamps at 90 cents," he wrote. "I put up my distillery with that understanding, and if I can't get them at that figure I will go to the courts."

There was considerable speculation among the officers as to how the whisky manufacturer could get into the courts with his grievance. One was agreed that if he is refused the stamps he can get it before a judge by mandamus proceeding. The case is not without precedent. The sugar planters of Louisiana threaten to sue the government.

The trouble is not confined to the government distilleries alone. As has been stated, it will drive some of the smaller ones into illicit business.

For Roper's Assassins.

Marshal Samuel C. Dunlap issued several thousand circulars yesterday offering a reward of \$200 each for the men who made the murderous assault upon Will Roper. The offense was one against the United States government and Governor Northern was not appalled to offer a reward for the capture of the men.

The facts were laid before Attorney General Richard Olney at Washington, and he authorized Marshal Dunlap to announce the reward. The terrible experiences of Roper are still fresh in the mind of the public. Roper was thrown into a seventy-foot mine shaft and left for several days without food or water. He was brought to Atlanta and cared for at the St. Joseph infirmary, and it was believed for a long time that he could not recover. He finally pulled through, however, but has never returned to his home in north Georgia. He still fears the murderous gang that came so near putting an end to him. Three members of the band surrendered to the officers; the others are still at large. The circulars sent out by Marshal Dunlap are as follows:

"By authority of the attorney general of the United States, I hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars each for the arrest and delivery to me in Atlanta, Ga., or for information conveyed to me that will enable me to make the arrest of Will Morrison, and A. P. Duncan, commonly known as Payne Duncan, of Murray county, Georgia, who are charged with the United States court with the crime of conspiracy. Will Morrison is described as follows: Height about 5 feet and 9 inches, weight about 155, black hair, dark skin, blue or gray eyes, thin, faced, clean shaved, slightly hump shouldered and about twenty-five years old.

"A. P. Duncan, or Payne Duncan, is described as follows: Height about 5 feet and 6 inches, weight about 150, dark complexion, black hair, dark eyes, black mustache, slightly stooped, quick spoken and voice slightly hoarse, and is thirty-five or forty years old.

"SAMUEL C. DUNLAP.
United States Marshal Northern District of Georgia."

Business Suspended.

Business has temporarily been suspended in the marshal's office and all its branches and agencies are financial ones.

For the time being, the supply of money on hand in the marshal's office has been exhausted, and it is next to impossible to transact business. Hence, the marshals and commissioners are idle.

The expenses of the office are enormous. Each one of the seventy-five deputies incurs considerable expense during a tour, and the aggregate is sufficiently large to stagger even a banker. The marshals are now waiting for a fresh installment of money.

It will be more than a week before District Attorney Joe James is in his office again. He went down to Leary, Ga., where with Judge Turner, he speaks today. Tomorrow he speaks in the opera house at Cordelle. He has engagements at Lawrenceville, Jonesboro and several other places next week. He is devoting a great part of his time to preaching strong democracy, and is having great effect wherever he goes.

He is here. His office is being ably looked after in his absence by Messrs. Rucker and Bell.

Off for Several Days.

It will be more than a week before District Attorney Joe James is in his office again. He went down to Leary, Ga., where with Judge Turner, he speaks today. Tomorrow he speaks in the opera house at Cordelle. He has engagements at Lawrenceville, Jonesboro and several other places next week. He is devoting a great part of his time to preaching strong democracy, and is having great effect wherever he goes.

He is here. His office is being ably looked after in his absence by Messrs. Rucker and Bell.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Its Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

For Biliousness, Constipation and Malaise.

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Diseases.

For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for Moral and thorough organic recovery, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemon, combined with the best extract of orange, which will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. Fifty cents and \$1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

West End, Atlanta, June 1, 1894.—Unusually full endorsement by Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, biliousness, indigestion, constipation, sleeplessness, having used it with most satisfactory results after all other remedies failed to cure me.

J. W. ROLLO.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the best medicine ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney.

1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Get a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS to flavor your Soda and Lemonade, and keep your digestive organs in order.

THE HEAVENLY TWINS."

A one-dollar book for fifty cents, or one of the most popular novels of the day at half price. Owing to the repeated demand for new and similar books the publishers have issued a paper edition of 40,000 copies.

Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale 10,000 copies. Mail orders filled at 50 cents postage. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Splendid Driving Horses.

Horses for sale! Call at W. O. Jones' stables, Nos. 33 and 35 Forsyth street, and see that shipment of driving horses before buying. They were bought with care and any one wanting horses for a pair of steppers will find it to his interest to see this stock and get prices.

Prices Adjusted To the New Tariff Basis.

We Don't Evade, Squeal Or Wince.

The late legislation will not affect Woolen Goods until next January. However, we are disposed to anticipate the law, and have made reductions accordingly. When a thing has to be done there's no use pausing on the brink. A bold dash and it's all over. We don't mince means or measures but immediately adopt the low price schedule that won't be in general vogue until 1895. Clothing has been cheap in past years, but present bargains here were unknown before our quick and vigorous policy went into effect.

Eads-Neel Co.

SOUTHERN BELTING COMPANY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Pure Oak Tanned
Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, Hose,
Lace-Leather Packings, etc.

Without fear of contradiction we can state that we carry the largest and best assortment of these goods of any house in the South.

Our reputation for high grade goods and reasonable prices is unsurpassed.

Give us a call, or write and be convinced that above statements are correct.

Salesrooms,
51 Decatur Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

aug 19-1m-under Eads-Neel Co.

Fidelity Mutual

Life Association,

51 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Incorporated 1878.)

Insurance in force.....\$500,000,000

Death losses paid.....2,000,000

Accident losses.....2,000,000

Surplus over.....1,000,000

New business, more than \$2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare them with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age. 10-Year. 15-Year. 20-Year

Term. Term. Term.

21. 11.01 11.28 11.34

22. 11.14 11.37 11.49

23. 11.26 11.49 11.63

24. 11.39 11.62 11.76

25. 11.51 11.75 11.90

26. 11.63 11.89 12.13

27. 11.75 12.02 12.27

28. 11.87 12.15 12.31

29. 12.00 12.28 12.45

30. 12.13 12.38 12.51

31. 12.25 12.57 12.73

32. 12.38 12.69 12.84

33. 12.50 12.81 12.98

34. 12.63 12.93 13.10

35. 12.75 13.02 13.17

36. 12.87 13.25 13.41

37. 12.99 13.37 13.53

38. 13.11 13.50 13.66

39. 13.23 13.78 13.94

40. 13.35 13.91 14.07

41. 13.47 14.06 14.23

42. 13.59 14.28 14.45

43. 13.71 14.51 14.68

44. 13.83 14.63 14.80

45. 13.95 14.75 14.92

46. 14.07 14.87 15.04

47. 14.19 15.09 15.26

48. 14.31 15.31 15.48

49. 14.43 15.43 15.60

50. 14.55 15.55 15.72